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RICH PEASANT CLASS MUST GO, IS STALIN FIAT

Kulak Is Rapidly Sharing Fate of Pre-Revolutionary Landowner

DEPRIVED OF LAND, CATTLE TAKEN AWAY

Doomed to Economic Extinction Because of Their Thrift and Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The stern old Senator Cato helped to bring about the destruction of Rome's greatest rival by his constant reiteration of the slogan: "Delenda est Carthago (Carthage must be destroyed)." Now Stalin, who holds far more power in the Soviet Union than Cato possessed in Rome, has proclaimed his slogan: "The kulak must be destroyed."

This declaration, which was first put in such uncompromising and definite form in a recent address of Stalin before a conference of Marxist students of agrarian problems, has now received the sanction of an official Communist Party resolution and is being repeated in one form or another every day in the press and in speeches all over the country.

It is estimated that the kulaks, or richer peasants, constitute perhaps 3 per cent of the 26,000,000 peasant households in the Soviet Union. So 750,000 heads of families, a group of the population numbering several million persons, if wives and children are included, are threatened with destruction "as a class."

Price Fixing Blamed

What does this mean? It means that in the regions of complete collectivization on their houses, their machinery working animals will be confiscated without compensation and they will be driven out to seek a living as best they can. It is the ruthless climax of the bitter struggle that has been going on for the last two years between the ruling Communist Party and the more well-to-do peasants.

Originating in the reluctance of the richer peasants to sell their grain at the prices fixed by the state, this struggle grew in scope and intensity until today Stalin sees the solution of the country's agrarian problem in the economic annihilation of the kulaks and the organization of the other peasants in collective farms.

How bitter may be the fate of the kulaks is indicated in the following dispatch to the Pravada from the Khopersk region, of southeastern Russia, where 100 per cent collectivization has been put into force. The

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

British Empire Leads in World Trade Figures

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Commonwealth of Nations, as a whole, have increased their trade by 20 per cent since pre-war times and, despite the depression in Britain, now lead the world, transacting nearly 30 per cent of the total business done.

These striking facts are recorded in the report of the Imperial Economic Committee. "At the present time," this report says, "the external trade of the British Empire, even when statistics relating to inter-imperial transactions are eliminated, exceeds that of any other large unit, such as the United States of America or the suggested united states of continental Europe.

Between 1913 and 1927, the trade of the Empire with the world outside advanced more rapidly than the trade of all the rest of the world, and yet, with the exception of British Malaya, every considerable part of the Empire found markets within the Empire for at least 40 per cent of its total exports.

In Canada and New Zealand exports of 1927 were, as compared with 1913, greater in volume by about 100 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. In Australia and South Africa, expansion in volume in trade was about 10 and 18 per cent respectively.

In India, in 1928, although local needs, both for better cereals and for manufactured goods, were being met by local production to a greater extent than in 1913, no decline occurred in either imports or exports.

TERCENTENARY MUSIC COMMITTEE CHOSEN

The Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission has appointed a music committee of the tercentenary, with Leo Rich Lewis chairman. The committee will take charge of all musical activities throughout the celebration, two features of which will probably be an historical portrayal of New England in music and another musical celebration, literary in character.

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Rumania to Count Its Pigs and Chickens

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bucharest

RUMANIAN pigs and chickens are to be counted.

During March a farm census is to be taken throughout the whole country. The amount of land under cultivation, the kinds of crops raised, the number of domestic animals owned, the cost of working the land and the income from it, are all to be recorded.

The purpose of the survey is to secure data which will help toward the improvement of agriculture. Naturally the villagers are afraid, as they have almost always been in all countries to have all their animals counted, their land measured, and their income tabulated.

American Stand on Tariff Truce Pleases Geneva

Appointment of Observer at Conference Welcomed as Evidence of Support

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Appointment of Edwin C. Wilson as American observer at the tariff truce conference which is to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations, starting Feb. 17, has produced a favorable impression in League circles. This is due to the fact that although the United States is taking no official part in the conference, remarks which Washington makes in its notes to the Secretary-General about the conference imply American approval of its main object.

The statement that the United States Government views with approbation any endeavor to facilitate world-wide economic relations and to remove discriminatory economic measures is regarded as an important declaration at a moment when American support of the conference was at least doubtful in view of the tendency to increase American tariffs. The conference, it is thought, will be obliged to deal with the application of the most-favored nation clause in relation to the tariff truce and regarding this its proceedings may have special interest to the United States.

Rumania Wants Guarantees Before Lowering Tariff Wall

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Rumania opposes the idea of a tariff truce to be discussed at Geneva and the country's views have been well summed up by a leading economist, Mihail Manoilescu, in a report which he in the name of the Rumanian branch of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris has just sent to the governing body of that organization.

Mr. Manoilescu says that Rumania could not remove or greatly lower tariff walls without running the risk of completely demoralizing its national economy, causing a crisis of long duration and rendering the establishment of industry impossible.

If all tariff walls are removed, he says, it would bring advantages only to states which are advanced industrially. To the agricultural states of eastern Europe and the Balkans it would bring losses with no compensations, for they would have to buy manufactured articles from the West without being any better able to sell agricultural products to the West, which would be a disastrous arrangement. Rumania therefore feels it can consider this project only in case it is assured of certain compensations, both political and economic. Most Balkan countries take the same attitude as Rumania, it is reported.

Lincoln Bust, Fourth in Britain, Is Accepted by Royal Exchange

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A bust of Abraham Lincoln, carved by Andrew O'Connor, distinguished American sculptor, from block limestone quarried near Lincoln's birthplace and given to the British Lincoln Committee by the sculptor as a token of gratitude for several years spent as a student in London, was formally presented Feb. 12, to the Gresham Committee by the Marquess of Crewe at the Royal Exchange, where it will stand.

The bust is of heroic size, portraying Lincoln in middle age, before the American Civil War. Britain possesses three other statues erected to Lincoln, one at Westminster, another at Manchester, and a third at Edinburgh. Edinburgh's memorial is claimed to be the first Lincoln statue in Europe, having been erected in 1893 by Wallace Bruce, then United States Consul to Edinburgh.

Carved at the base of this monument is the figure of a Negro slave holding up a wreath of laurel to Lincoln, whereon is inscribed the words, "To Preserve the Jewel of Liberty in the Framework of Freedom."

Mr. O'Connor, who has the rare distinction of being the only foreigner to receive the Paris salon gold medal for sculpture, awarded for his beautiful group "Tristan und Iseult," was present at the ceremony at the Royal Exchange.

Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Senator Joseph T. Robinson, representing the American naval conference delegates; Sir William Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, and a distinguished assembly, including the Earl of Derby, were present at the ceremony.

Lord Crewe said the Lincoln committee handed over the bust that it might rest in the very heart of the city—"in London's central roar"—as a lasting memorial to their homage to a most noble life, and to their friendship with the land Lincoln loved. Paying tribute to Lincoln's prowess as a lawyer, politician, orator, and to the "unadorned perfection of his speeches, which showed what celestial heights the English language can attain when the heart speaks," Lord Crewe said Lincoln's forebears came from Norfolk, Eng., and that he was born in the same year as Tennyson, Gladstone, and Darwin.

The Lord Mayor, accepting the bust, said England was proud to own the ancestors of Lincoln, who was, like Shakespeare, a man commanding deepest regard. Britain and America, said the Lord Mayor, are now endeavoring to consummate everything Lincoln had done for peace.

FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATED

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Norwich University on Feb. 12 celebrated the 145th anniversary of its founder, Alden Partridge, with a program featured by an address to the student body by Dr. Charles A. Plumley, president.

G. O. P. DEFEAT IN 2D DISTRICT IS LAID TO RIFT

Prohibition and Unemployment Factors in Granfield Victory

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—William J. Granfield (D.), elected Representative from the second district Feb. 11 in a sweeping victory over Frederick D. Griggs (R.), is arranging his affairs so as to go to Washington within a few days to assume his duties.

Attempts today to analyze the result of the election which converted a normal Republican margin of something like 8000 votes to a Democratic lead of more than 6000, brought both Republican and Democratic workers into agreement in assigning prohibition and unemployment as leading factors. Sentiment is declared to have developed daily during the campaign tending to favor the Democratic candidate.

The influence of Whitfield Reid, bone dry independent candidate, is credited with an effect entirely out of keeping with his vote of a little more than 1000, for his continual battering of Griggs on the prohibition issue is believed to have turned many votes to Granfield.

The completeness of the overturn is shown by the fact that Mr. Granfield carried every precinct in Springfield, Chicopee and Northampton. Mr. Griggs carried only seven towns out of 13.

William H. Feiker, former mayor of Northampton, also bone dry, ran on stickers but got only 87 votes. The vote was considered large for a special election, more than 57,000 going to the polls.

Mr. Griggs regarded on his entry into the campaign as a dry, declared just before the primaries that he would recognize the recent referendum vote of this district on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as mandatory upon him and that he would vote for modification. Mr. Granfield is wet. The Griggs announcement aroused the dry adherents and Mr. Reid entered as a protest candidate. Mr. Feiker, in the other end of the district, did the same, but did not secure a place on the ballot, running instead on stickers.

Springfield, regarded as normally Republican, gave Granfield a substantial majority of 3706, the figures reading: Granfield 17,410; Griggs 13,705. Mr. Reid got 565 votes and Feiker 15. The contest also upset Republican West Springfield, Granfield getting 1924 and Griggs 1609. Mr. Granfield likewise carried Republican Agawam, Granfield 631 and Griggs 573. He made heavy gains at every other point.

Scotland Shows Continued Gain for Temperance

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Temperancs is on the increase in Scotland, it was agreed by practically every witness who appeared during the final two days' sitting here of the Royal Commission on Licensing [Scotland.]

The opinion uniformly expressed by witnesses was that the habits of the people had enormously improved and were continuing to do so. Healthy amusements were proving to be a genuine contribution to the solution of the grave social problem of intemperance, it was said.

In Fife at present there is one liquor license to every 550 inhabitants and the chairman of the licensing appeal court suggested that the ratio should be one public house to every 2000 inhabitants.

This witness said he was not in favor of local option, and stated that the present system was too much a tug of war between opposing parties, while areas were too small to be effective. He attributed the decline in drinking mainly to taxation and urged that penalties for infringement of licensing acts by licensees be made heavier.

Lincoln Made All This Possible

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Upper Row, Left to Right—Grange Memorial Dormitory for Women; Horticultural and Main Agricultural Buildings. Lower, Left to Right—Library Arts Building; New "Old Main." Inset—Ralph D. Hetzel, President.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE PLANS JUBILEE

Part of 75th Anniversary This Year Will Be Dedication of Six Buildings

By D. M. CRESSWELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—When the Pennsylvania State College in 1930 celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of the granting of its institutional charter and at the same time formally dedicates a new building in each of its six undergraduate schools, an important milestone will have been passed in the upward climb of American public higher education.

There are few persons today who realize the important part played by Abraham Lincoln in the development of public higher education. Many will be astonished to know that Lincoln's signature on an act of Congress appended during the darkest days of the Civil War, was responsible for the founding or development of the great chain of land grant colleges and universities which today enroll approximately half of all American college students.

Lincoln's signature, affixed on July 2, 1862, to the Morrill Land Grant College Act, gave birth, or new life, to such great institutions as the University of California, University of Illinois, Purdue, University of Wisconsin, Iowa State College, Ohio State University and scores of others, at least one in every state.

The man who had won his education by the fireside's glow, by a stroke of his pen made possible these great institutions "in order to

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Turkey Intimates Financial Crisis

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The Turkish Finance Minister, Faracoghlu Shukru Bey, has replied to the request of the Council on Ottoman public debt for a formal denial of the report that Turkey intends to proclaim a moratorium on foreign debts by trying to transfer the onus of finding a solution of Turkey's difficulties to the council at Paris.

Shukru Bey says: "Since the Turkish Government has integrally executed its engagements for the present year the news in question has no general value. Consequently denial is unnecessary and would be out of place. On the other hand you are aware that the crisis resulting from the last payments made on the public debt has greatly affected the financial situation, even the economic situation, of the country.

"This state of things, being likely to become aggravated when the next payments fall due, I take the opportunity of informing you that in order to prevent a crisis which might prove prejudicial to the economic position of the country and to the interests of bondholders it would be opportune if the debt council would envisage more of a solution and suggest this to the Turkish Government in a specific manner."

Thus, far from constituting a formal denial, the reply definitely intimates some extraordinary measures will become necessary, but asks the council to suggest what they should be.

NEW CHINESE ENVOY IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Piug Ling, the new Chinese Minister to Cuba, presented his credentials to President Machado Feb. 11.

Wets Hard Hit by Dry Activities in Many Parts of United States

House Hearings Open on Repeal—1700 Padlocks Sought in New York—Mule Train Rumrunners Held—Test Buyer Liability in Massachusetts

The first congressional investigation of the merits of prohibition opened Feb. 12 with the House Judiciary Committee hearing upon seven resolutions to repeal or modify the Eighteenth Amendment.

Coincidently, in widely separated parts of the United States, enforcement officials took drastic steps to curb the purchase of liquor as well as importation, and sale and the diversion of liquor-producing materials.

Federal authorities in northern New York moved promptly to obtain 1700 padlock orders, nearly five times the number obtained during the last fiscal year. In New York City federal prohibition officers were instructed to arrest individual possessors of liquor in night clubs and restaurants. They also prepared to continue their drive to prevent restaurants from selling "appurtenances" used by those who bring liquor to the table.

The move against the individual drinker was strengthened by announcement of federal prosecutors in Massachusetts that a court action there would be used as a test case to determine the liability of the purchaser under the national statute.

In Illinois the Federal Prohibition Commissioner was personally investigating the situation following the issuance of 205 indictments against corporations and individuals charging diversion of industrial alcohol into bootleg channels. The investigation was accompanied by unconfirmed reports that a shake-up in the prohibition enforcement ranks there is imminent. The Illinois situation also is drawing attention because of the forthcoming primary election, in which the drys expect to increase their present majority in the Senate.

The return of 25 indictments in Spokane, Wash., is believed to have broken up an extensive liquor ring which was transporting liquor from Canada to the United States, using mule pack trains through the mountain trails in sparsely settled border regions. In St. Louis 100 indictments were returned under the Jones law by a Federal Grand Jury charging 200 persons with liquor violations.

Activities in anti-prohibition quarters included the organization of a New York branch of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. The group plans to oppose State enforcement measures and to campaign for election of wet legislators.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Enforcement, the issue before this session of Congress with regard to prohibition, was immediately focused upon as the point of challenge by wet proponents in opening the hearings of the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 12, on a group of resolutions proposing various modifications of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Opening the proceedings, George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, declared that the purpose of the hearings was to "hear both sides, first the proponents of modification and then the opponents."

The first witness, Adolph J. Sabath, (D.), Representative from Illinois, briefly addressed the committee in favor of hisc onstitutional amendment proposing a government liquor selling system along the lines of that in operation in Canada. He then introduced Walter W. Liggett, a writer-investigator employed by Plain Talk, to make, as he explained it, a "detailed study of conditions re-

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Britain's 'Wild Policy' Over Ice Cream Is Blow at Parity With United States!

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—While the host of delegates representing the five great maritime powers of the world have been daily parrying with each other in the royal Palace of St. James's to solve the problem of naval disarmament, the British Admiralty has stolen a march on the conference by announcing that ice cream plants with air-cooled compressors are to be installed on all battleships and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean fleet and all new cruisers when commissioned.

Though Henry L. Stimson and other delegates so far abstained from comment, the news has created considerable stir. The Daily Telegraph naval correspondent, Hector Bywater, for instance, speaks of this "wild policy" and adds, "I fear the issue, for the project to equip our battleships with ice cream gadgets will corrode the amity of nations. How can Washington be content with parity if Britain's navy has ices, too? How can she trust the British Admiralty if such subtlety is at work?"

And speaking from the domestic standpoint he adds: "The navy is going to the dogs again. Old salts remember yet with a shudder of horror that the Admiralty was looking kindly on jam and thought well of marmalade. Some hold that the navy has never been the same since. One piece of gourmandization has led to another. But the last is the worst."

German Clash on Young Plan Recalls 1923

Government and Nationalist Spokesman Re-enacting Dawes Plan Rôles

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The clash between Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Germany's would-be dictator and leader of the German National Party, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reich, on the first day of the Reichstag debate on the Young plan recalls the clash between Oskar Hergt, spokesman of the Nationalists, and Dr. Wilhelm Marx, then chancellor, in August, 1923, when bills resulting in the Dawes agreement were debated in the same forum.

Now as then the representative of the Reich's Government accused the Nationalist spokesman of having failed to show the Government a better way out of the Reich's difficulties than that of fulfillment of Germany's obligations, and both times the Nationalists were accused of having increased France's apprehensions by their behavior.

Dr. Hugenberg's speech lost itself in such phrases as "eastern Bolshevism and western robbing capitalism are breaking over central Europe," and culminated in a statement that "affairs could not continue as they are" and that the only way out was to build up again state industry on the basis of the German Nationals' will for liberty and Kultur and in combat against Marxism.

Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, a leader of the industrial German People's Party, pointed out in his speech, "All heroic phrases, demonstrations, declamations, and people's referenda with all their agitation stirring up the people have not shown those holding responsibility any other way than that of laborious negotiations with victorious nations willfully using their political and military supremacy."

This latter statement conveys an idea of the faint strain of bitterness showing itself in all the speeches of the present Reichstag debate which is caused by recollections of the many setbacks Germany has experienced in the last 11 years and the bartering at The Hague.

What's Right With America? Patience of New Yorkers Amid Rush of Things, and City's Vastness Interest Visitor

* * *

Streams of Traffic Make Taxicab Drivers Philosophical—Business Men Always Have Time to Offer Courteous Hospitality—Ride Through 'Canyons' Thrilling

* * *

III—THE PATIENCE OF NEW YORK

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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No statistics can convey the smallest idea of New York. My guidebook ranks it first among the cities of the world, with its area of 320 square miles and its population of more than 6,000,000. I fancy that Greater London still claims supremacy, and Chicago is ambitious of overtaking the eastern town.

But whatever may be the facts and figures, New York looks like the largest city of the world. It is difficult to imagine anything larger. And, of course, stretching away far inland is a continuous extension of New York, that goes by various names and enjoys a variety of municipal administrations.

It is natural enough that many New Yorkers should think of New York as Manhattan and the Bronx, and that they should rarely cross the East River by the famous bridge into Brooklyn and Queens Borough on Long Island, and still less frequently go to Richmond on Staten Island. Yet Manhattan and the Bronx constitute only about 7 per cent of New York. Across the Hudson is the rich State of New Jersey.

"Let us take a bus ride," said my friend; "that's the best way of seeing New York."

Move Like Chessmen

So we boarded a Fifth Avenue bus, and from its top surveyed the changing scene. What a panorama of shops, hotels, public buildings, and famous residences! What an unending stream of traffic, automobiles moving like chessmen in solid wedges from block to block, and

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Hoover Refreshed; Rests Aboard Boat

LONG KEY, Fla. (AP)—Refreshed by two days of excellent fishing off the Florida Keys, President Hoover stayed aboard the houseboat Saunterer the morning of Feb. 12 and devoted his attention to the first batch of mail he has received since he left Washington. Other members of the President's party put out in small boats to continue their fishing.

The President has been keeping in close touch with the naval arms conference, it was indicated by the activity of Captain Allen Buchanan, his naval aide, who was in telephone communication with the Navy Department in Washington. No information concerning the problems he was discussing could be obtained.

BATTLESHIP AND 'SUB' LINKED AT NAVY PARLEY

Stimson Calls Decision to Curb Submarines Great Step in Advance

FRENCH NAVAL NEEDS PRESENTED TO BRITISH

Japanese Statement to Be Delayed Until After Election in That Country

The dispatches from London indicate the delegations of the five-power naval conference believe, especially those of the United States and Great Britain, that a strong blow has been struck at the use of the submarine in war time.

Mr. Stimson went so far as to say that the decision arrived at, to restrict undersea craft activities against merchant vessels, was alone worth the American delegation's visit to London.

There is evidently a desire in certain quarters to link battleships and submarines, to play off the one against the other. In this connection the protests against the American proposal to build a super-battleship are said to be heard from both sides of the Atlantic, and it is now suggested that the question may have been raised for bargaining purposes.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Officially the decision of the American delegation to the five-power naval conference to ask the right to build a new super-battleship still stands. But behind the scenes there has been a great deal of wavering in face of the almost universal flood of protest which has rolled in from all sides.

The American delegates are now seeking to depreciate the importance of the step. One of them put the battleship demand flatly as a mere bargaining gesture and all the delegates have been trying to influence the American press not to take the matter seriously. Of course, even as a bargaining gesture the proposition is thoroughly out of harmony with the whole course of events the Americans desire to see prevail in London. The closest observers of the delegation feel that the proposal may never see the light of day officially. Most people expect that somehow or other the battleship demand will be withdrawn.

As already explained, the proposal is believed to have been forced through the delegation by the "big navy" advocates. The full story of how the battleship demand came to be made may never be known, but some of the facts follow.

Indecision Over Cruisers

After the Rapidan agreement it was undecided whether America should have 21 or 18 10,000-ton cruisers as compared with 15 British ships. It was, however, eventually decided to ask only 18. The decision was influenced not only by the desire to secure limitation to a lower level but by the strong arguments put forward by Admiral Pratt and others who believe that big cruisers are not nearly so valuable to the American navy as many naval experts have contended, and it was desired to leave the door open for the construction of a larger number of smaller cruisers. The so-called "optional clause," permitting Great Britain or the United States to build up to the other's fleet in either category of cruisers, bridged this gap successfully.

In order to satisfy him and the "big navy" party it is said that the American delegation accepted the suggestion of the American super-battleship and incorporated the idea in a memorandum to the British delegation. This new battleship suggestion has been dinned into the ears of the delegation since they arrived in London by able and astute propagandists, whose slogan has been "Equal the Rodney and Nelson."

Then the battleship proposal was omitted from the extracts of the American memorandum given to the press last week. The only explanation so far advanced for this omission was that the affair was accidental.

Mr. Stimson's Silence

Mr. Stimson refused to say that any such proposal was contemplated. Indeed, Mr. Stimson still refuses to utter a word on the subject. But a senatorial member of the delegation when pressed on the point consulted another important colleague who will soon be in the Senate and the matter was made public through the channel of a few responsible pressmen. Then the unforeseen happened and public opinion, particularly from the United States began to protest vigorously.

From any viewpoint the whole episode is felt to be discreditable. In the end however, careful students of the progress of the conference believe, this evocation of public opinion will do great good in re-emphasizing to the American delegation the genuine desire of their constituents for a real reduction of armaments. The delegation is being brought back to reality and although it may land with a thud it is felt to be their own fault.

The declaration at the Department of State in Washington that the proposal to build a battleship was inconsistent with American policy seems to indicate that the department is not fully apprised of events in London, and was felt to be a fatal admission for the cause of the "big navy" advocates.

The exact figures of the requirements of the French Navy were presented to Ramsay MacDonald at Downing Street on the evening of Feb. 11 by André Tardieu, Aristide Briand and René Massigli. The figures are believed to be in no sense an ultimatum, but merely a basis to begin work upon. Nothing regarding

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ORNITHOLOGIST ASKS PROTECTION FOR BALD EAGLE

Dr. John B. May Reports Larks and Oriole Among Winter Visitors

Support of bills now in the hands of Congress, providing nation-wide protection for the Bald Eagle, is urged in the monthly report of Dr. John B. May, director of the Division of Ornithology of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

"We have no desire to curtail the privileges of the sportsman, nor to interfere with his pleasure or business," the report states, "but we do not believe that any group of men has the right to exterminate any species of wild life. It should be the aim of legislation to please the largest nubmer possible."

Pussy willows and poplars in bloom as early as Jan. 18 in Lennox, Mass., a tree toad at Edgartown, a great blue heron at Lynn and a red-headed woodpecker at Winchester are reported among interesting winter visitors to Massachusetts, Mr. May continues. A meadowlark surprised the inhabitants of Portland, Me., with an early sortie, while at Amherst, Mass., four were reported. One of the most unusual of winter visitors was a Baltimore oriole at Winchester.

The open winter, no doubt, had much to do with the residents of Westfield seeing a European goldfinch on the last day of January. Swamp sparrows have remained in Lynn and a cardinal was identified near Meriden, Conn. An orange-crowned warbler has been seen consistently at Chestnut Hill, Brookline. Robins are surviving as far north as Bangor, and bluebirds have taken winter quarters on the Cape.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the winter's feathered visitors to New England was the European black-headed gull, seen at Newburyport. This was the first record, not only for Massachusetts, but for North America, of this type of bird, the report states.

The Opera Season

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kerstng, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

CONNECTICUT BANKS RECORD HIGH SAVINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Savings deposits in Connecticut banks and trust companies amounted to $854,665,779.60 in 1929, as compared with $853,602,865.60 deposited in these Connecticut institutions in 1928, according to a certification made to the State Treasurer by William H. Blodgett, state tax commissioner. This represented an increase in deposits of $1,062,914 and brought the total to a new high for the year.

PUBLIC OPINION RISING TO RANK OF WORLD JURY

Zimmern Describes Regime of Civil Relations in Place of Politics

Intercourse of nations is steadily being removed from military and political contacts, to civil relations, in a new world order based upon confidence, agreement and public opinion, according to Alfred Zimmern, director of the Geneva School of International Studies, in the third Godkin lecture at Harvard University.

"The foreign office," Mr. Zimmern said, "once the only agency through which nations communicated official business, is already replaced by a dozen ministries of civil nature. The whole tendency of international relations in the last 10 years has been toward civil rather than military or solely political intercourse."

Mr. Zimmern discussed the international institutions that have grown up to meet the needs of the new world outlook. The League of Nations is only one such institution, he said. The occasional conferences between powers for specific purposes, such as postal agreements, have been superseded by regularly recurring meetings with a long-term program and a carefully planned agenda.

Old Boundaries Fall

Continuous co-operation between fellow specialists has done much to produce a corporate world outlook, above national boundaries, Mr. Zimmern said. Friendly discussion of world problems by bankers, lawyers, and scholars of the various nations has dissolved the rigid, suspicious attitude of nations, he said.

Force tempered by law is the new ideal in international affairs, Mr. Zimmern said. Problems once considered too delicate for consideration by the new international agencies are now being brought before them, he said. "In 1919 disarmament was an ideal. Today it is still far from being cast into international law, but it is making steady progress in that direction. It is encouraging that the five great naval powers have reached a point of willingness even to discuss it seriously. Another 10 or 20 years may be required for definite results, but the new international institutions are designed for long-term service.

Régime of Individuals

"Not only have ministries of labor, economics, law and other civil subjects become more prominent in international relations, but private individuals, such as Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young, have figured largely in the solution of world problems. This would have been impossible under the old régime.

"Public interest has also been enlisted. When coal became a topic of discussion at Geneva, all England began to read what the League was saying and doing. High politics was reserved for the few. The new outlook interests the many, and is democratic in its tendency.

"Public opinion is therefore of increasing importance. In many instances, it has forced the abandonment of selfish national policies in the interests of world progress."

MERCHANT ASKS THAT CUSTOMER RETURNS CEASE

Retail Trade Board Manager Objects to Waste of System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—The practice of stores in allowing "customer returns" has increased and now amounts to millions of dollars annually in the United States, so that the merchants throughout the country are being aroused over the situation, said Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a talk before the merchants' division of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce Feb. 11.

"Markdowns and customer returns are two of the greatest sources of waste in retailing," said Mr. Bloomfield. "Within the last two years more and more attention has been devoted to these two troubles but only in few cases has something tangible been done to improve the situation.

"Customer returns amount to millions of dollars. Five years ago the returns in Pittsburgh stores amounted to more than $16,000,000 or 12½ per cent of the gross volume. In Chicago in 1927, the returns to State Street stores were estimated as more than $37,000,000, or 15 per cent of gross sales. In another large city the returns two years ago were more than $20,000,000 in 11 stores. The cost of handling these returns in this city, estimated very conservatively, was $1,250,000.

"The National Retail Dry Goods Association has recognized this condition and last week issued a manual for the guidance of merchants in meeting the problem in their stores.

"The responsibility of the retailer for the return condition is about equally divided with that of the consumer. The study of returns in 27 Ohio department stores, made by Ohio State University, shows that customers are responsible for 57.03 per cent of all returns and that merchants are responsible for 29.59 per cent. The other 13.38 per cent of responsibility could not be placed.

"Now what is the retailer doing to solve this problem? Many merchants are checking up within their stores most thoroughly and are meeting with some success. In other cases trade associations like the Boston Retail Trade Board are working intensively with member stores. As a result one store showed a marked reduction in the ration on women's outer wearing apparel, the departments where the big returns are made. We also have tackled this problem through the public high schools as one phase of economics with which students ought to be familiar.

"As to the consumer, no one would, for a moment, object to customer returns where the merchandise or store service or store is at fault. Every responsible merchant wants the public to feel free to make returns under such conditions. But it is the abuses of the return privileges to which attention must be focussed. The customer has always expected the merchant to deal fairly with the public. Better Business Bureaus have hammered away at this from the very inception of their organizations.

"Now has not the merchant the right to expect that the public will deal fairly with him? Many consumers who are scrupulous to the last degree in matters of honesty seem to forget that they have a duty to be fair to the retailer with whom they deal. Such people chiefly women, perhaps do not realize how great a burden they are placing on store managements and personnel by the practice of returning merchandise recklessly and without thought of what those returns involve. Nor do they realize how unfair they are to the other customers who do not abuse the return privilege.

"The average woman may not be personally interested in the economic waste which unjust returns produce, but she certainly is interested in being fair. The American public believes in the square deal. I am sure that when the consumer is told just what is happening in this matter of returns she will co-operate in reducing or eliminating this evil. The National Retail Dry Goods Association, in co-operation with a number of organizations, is at work on a plan for bringing this whole subject before the consumer.

"If merchants themselves will put their own houses in order at once; if they will have the courage to say 'no' to the customer who abuses the return privilege; if they will work with fellow merchants in their community and with other communities in meeting the problem man-fashion; if they will take the consumer into their confidence and seek her support on a program for relief, we will see retailing on a newer, higher plane of public confidence and support."

Maine School Head Urges Study of Early History in Bay Colony

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Bertram E. Packard, State Commissioner of Education, in a letter to superintendents of schools Feb. 11, urged the teaching of local history in the schools of the State and particularly the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony as a means of observing its tercentenary.

"It is my firm belief," Mr. Packard wrote, "that teaching of the local history of our communities, our counties and our State will go far toward creating that high type of good citizen which we all desire.

"I wish to particularly call your attention at this time to the fact that this year is being celebrated as the tercentenary of the landing of the Puritans at Boston and the resultant founding of the colony of Massachusetts. The Pilgrims brought with them to Plymouth in 1620 the ideal of a free church and a free state. Ten years later the Puritans in much larger numbers, came to Boston and its environs and early developed the Government of the New England town through the town meeting with which we are so familiar today.

"The town meeting, the most purely democratic type of all forms of government, is particularly a New England institution.

"The early history of Maine is so indissolubly associated with the history of her parent colony that it seems particularly appropriate to devote some time in the way of study during this year to this important period of our history. An especial study of the period might be appropriate, and in many instances simple programs and pageants might be presented."

BIRD VISITOR PLACED IN BOSTON MUSEUM

A European black-headed gull, the first ever recorded in the United States or Canada, is now on exhibition at the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. Just how or why the bird made the Atlantic traverse which has turned back so many human aviators no one can say but it seems probable that the gales which lashed Europe last fall were a factor in bringing this rare immigrant to the United States.

The gull was taken at Newburyport on Jan. 27 and was presented to the Boston Society of Natural History by Ludlow Griscom of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard and S. Gilbert Emilio of the Peabody Museum in Salem.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner and meeting, National Association of Cost Accountants, Boston Chapter, talk by Merton L. Emerson on "The Effect of Sales Incentives on Selling Costs," Assembly Hall, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, dinner 6:15, meeting 7:30.

Debate, Harvard University versus Chinese Debating Council, on "Resolved: That This House Views With Approval the Abolition of Extraterritoriality by China," Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; ladies' night, entertainment, Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., meeting Caspy Glee Club, Bates Hall, 8; Beacon and Williams dance, Bates Hall, 8:15.

Annual dinner of the Engineering Societies, speaking and entertainment, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Meeting, Unitarian Club, talk on "The Magnanimity of Lincoln," by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan, Hotel Somerset, 6.

Harvard University; expositions of chamber music by Arthur Whiting, assisted by Manuel Compinsky and Alec Compinsky, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Dinner, Middlesex Club, speakers, Congressman Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell of Middlesex County, Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mrs. Esther Andrews, only woman member of the Governor's Council, and Gaspar G. Bacon, President of the Massachusetts Senate, Hotel Statler, 6.

Annual banquet, Boston University Law School Association, principal speaker, Col. William J. Donovan of New York and Washington, recently assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, 6:30.

Dinner and meeting, Park Street Club, debate on "Resolved: That Modern Advertising Is More Detrimental Than Beneficial to Modern Society," Boston City Club, dinner 6:30, debate 7:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's City Club of Boston; talks by Richard K. Conant on "I So Recommend—" and Emma E. Brigham on "The Work and Report of the Recess Commission for the Study of Increasing the Educational Requirements of Massachusetts," Clubhouse, 12:30.

Luncheon meeting, Zonta Club of Boston, speaking and entertainment, University Club, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; school lecture on "Windmill Land," by Miss Folant of the Museum staff, Lecture Hall, 10; nature games under direction of Miss Neu, Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Harvard University; meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, address by Dr. Earl Mariott on "What Is Poetry?" Phillips House, 3; Godkin lecture in series, "The Readjustment to Post-War Conditions," on "The Contribution of Education and Research," by Prof. Alfred Zimmern, Emerson D, 4; biological seminar, lecture by Prof. J. C. Bequaert, Zoological Laboratory, Room 402, 4:45.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; current events lecture on "Affairs of State and Nation," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, Clubhouse, 11.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, National Electric Light Association, Salle Moderne, 12:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 12.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 15. Also colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 15.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual Winter Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings. Through Feb. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton; portraits by Martha Crocker; lithographs by George Bellows.

Scherree Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through month of February.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Fourth annual exhibition, Feb. 9 through 28. Open Sundays 3:30 to 6; weekdays, 11 to 6.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by six members of guild. Through Feb. 15.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Exhibits from world-wide sources of natural history and the people of many lands not to be seen elsewhere in Greater Boston and some not in New England. A general museum with adapted activities for all ages. Objects clarified by story labels and special arrangement, include animals, birds of all countries, butterflies of the world, insects, sea life, rocks and minerals, dolls of all countries and costumes and colonial doll house, cases telling the stories of Japan, China, Egypt, India, North American Indians, Latin America, the Philippines, Greenland, Early America. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:20 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet": Charles Darwin, Thaddeus Kosciusko, Abraham Lincoln, Cotton Mather.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Lighthouse and Coast Guard news exchange.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company; concert orchestra.
8:00 Joyce Brothers program.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Edna Kellogg, soprano; male quartet; orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart program: Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra, direction of George Dasch; "Your Financial Objective and How to Obtain It," Old Counsellor.
9:30 NBC, Paimolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Paul Oliver, tenor; The Revelers; orchestra, direction of Gustave Haenschen.
10:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter."
11:00 E. R. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Leo Reisman's Central Park Casino Orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m.)

5:45 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
6:00 Weather; agricultural markets; chimes.
6:20 Sport digest.
6:30 "Evening Echoes"; orchestra.
6:45 "Criminal Law," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders.
7:30 Introducing Howard A. Petrie, WBZA announcer.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers: Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Lee Sims, pianist; novelty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters: male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 Ranny Weeks' Aristocrats.
9:30 Durium Program: Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.
1000 Mason and Hamlin Concert: Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, coloratura soprano; Reginald Boardman, pianist.
10:30 Bert Loew's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Sport digest.
11:07 Sister program: Bruins-Pittsburgh hockey match, from telegraph notes, by Frank Ryan.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Alders: dance music.
6:00 The Champions; concert music.
6:15 Majestic Minute Men: concert misic.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Jesters; dance music.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates; vocal.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 Simpson Spring Review; vocal and instrumental soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, General Mills Fast Freight; Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers" sketch; "Ebb Tide."
9:00 Gentles' Homelykers: baritone soloist; dance orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Soprano soloist; Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Philco Hour: last half of Columbia-Pennsylvania basketball game, directly from Columbia gymnasium.
10:30 CBS, Dramatization of Life of Abraham Lincoln.
11:00 Time; news.
11:40 CBS, "Rally Round the Flag": male chorus; symphony orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jan Garber and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 String trio.
6:00 Broadcast for Fishermen.
6:30 WHDH Concert Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, "American School of the Air": "Poetry Best Loved by Children," Edwin Markham, American poet.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 CBS programs.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; rising temperature; increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh southwest Thursday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; rising temperature; increasing south winds, becoming strong southwest on Thursday.

Northern New England: Cloudy, followed by rain in New Hampshire and Vermont; warmer tonight; Thursday rain; rising temperature; increasing south winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	8	Memphis	54
Atlantic City	34	Montreal	4
Boston	18	Nantucket	26
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	58
Calgary	-4	New York	28
Charleston	44	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	4
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	44
Galveston	60	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	44	St. Louis	50
Helena	28	St. Paul	32
Jacksonville	54	Seattle	38
Kansas City	40	Tampa	52
Los Angeles	50	Washington	30

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:45 p. m., Thursday, 11:04 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.5 feet, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

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BATTLESHIP AND SUB' LINKED AT NAVY PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

these statistical requirements has been made public yet, but authoritative information indicates that French proposals follow closely on the lines of the naval program as was anticipated.

Global Tonnage Claimed

The claim for a global tonnage totaling 724,000 tons was, it is said, presented to Mr. MacDonald, who, with Arthur Henderson and Alexander Craigie, received the French delegates. The British regard this offer merely as a tentative proposal and several further meetings this week between the French and British to discuss the exact figures are already scheduled. In the British view the figures must be kept elastic for some time to come, and the naval statute is not regarded in any sense as a proposal, but merely as an opportunity to begin talking upon a tangible basis.

The French delegates are expected to point out that to obtain their total of 724,000 tons they will only build about 40,000 tons each year, both for replacements of aged units and for new construction during the period until 1936, for which the treaty is to be drawn up. Thus they claim they will secure during the next six years a fleet of only 60,000 tons stronger than that which France computes it possesses at the present moment.

The proposal to build 40,000 tons annually is in reality somewhat of a reduction from the figures proposed in the French naval statute. For this statute anticipates a yearly construction at the rate of 55,000 tons, rising to a total of 805,000 tons to be completed in 1942.

Slower Rate of Construction

France thus offers spontaneously to adopt a slower rate of construction. The French point out that such a fleet is a diminution of about 350,000 tons in comparison with its pre-war fleet, while other fleets such as the American and Japanese have increased during the same period.

According to Mr. Stimson's proposals last week the American and British fleets would each have a global tonnage of about 1,200,000 tons apiece. Thus the French figure of 724,000 corresponds roughly to 60 per cent of the contemplated British or American figures and is nearly double the ratio of 33.4 suggested at Washington in 1922.

It is the London conference is determined not to adhere inflexibly to ratios and parities, believing that such hypothetical strait-jackets can not possibly be adopted by all the powers and furnish a most unfruitful basis of discussion. But of course the French claim seems very high to the British in particular, to say nothing of the Italians, who could not possibly build up to parity at the level of 724,000 tons.

The British will attempt to persuade the French to agree to limit their construction, not to the naval statute which in itself is partly hypothetical and has not been rigidly built up to in past years but to the actual minimum of ships which **France intends to put in the water during the next six years.**

Treaty Confidently Expected

Even if the French remain inflexible there is the confident expectation that a treaty can be drawn up on realistic lines no matter what level the French tonnage is. The British will be bitterly disappointed at the huge French total and might feel it necessary to build more submarines and destroyers, but the construction of cruisers has already been stabilized on the basis of 50 cruisers, no matter what the French do.

The Japanese have also prepared an official estimate of their required tonnages which will be issued to the public on Feb. 14. When the figures come they are expected to be drawn up with a 70 per cent ratio on cruisers and even a larger submarine tonnage as the backbone. As a result of the deliberations of the expert subcommittee a blank table has been drafted into which figures can be filled, which apparently solves most of the difficulties of the ancient global or category method of dispute.

The table is easier drawn than described, but at the left vertically is a list of categories as follows: capital ships, aircraft carriers, 8-inch gun cruisers, 6-inch gun cruisers, destroyers, submarines. Opposite these categories are columns, one for each of the five countries conferring and space for many other countries left open at the extreme right.

Ships Limited in Each Class

For the United States, Great Britain and Japan there is a rigid line between all the six categories and the ships will be limited in each class, but for France, Italy and probably others a line between the small cruisers and destroyers is not drawn so that these two categories are lumped together. The charts are beautifully simple on paper and experts agree that an admirable job has been done. It still remains to be seen how the Anglo-American decision for minor transfer between small and large cruisers is to be worked out, and also if the small powers are to be allowed to transfer into the submarine category. Otherwise the chart looks lucid and convincing.

In connection with the projected Japanese statement, a story of the proposal to neutralize the Philippines has been gossiped about in London. The scheme is not new and the correspondents here have been discussing it some time, but it is denied that the American delegation had the matter under consideration. The present rumors are regarded merely as a trial balloon sent up by the Japanese delegation. The proposal briefly is that in the event of war, the Philippines are to be absolutely neutral, neither subject to attack by any power or used as base for a United States offensive against any power. If the Japanese are prepared to make many concessions for the sake of securing the neutralization of the Islands, the scheme might be interesting.

Future of Philippines

But the American delegation is not believed to be bold enough to carry on such a discussion with the future of the Philippines so problematical as it is at present and with the American public opinion so undecided on the issue. Naturally, the statement of General Crowther that in the event of war against the United States in the Far East, the Philippines be given up immediately, renders the proposal to neutralize them rather attractive, especially since the naval bases there at present are not felt to be particularly useful. But few take this particular trial balloon seriously at the moment.

Summarizing the submarine debate, Mr. Stimson issued a statement characterizing the day's events as alone worth the visit of the American delegation. In his view the unanimity of opinion expressed by the five powers in favor of curbing submarine attacks on merchant vessels constituted a definite decision on the matter for which the United States once went to war.

There is some difference of opinion in London whether the speeches at the plenary session actually embodied a definite decision and the work of the first committee and probably a subcommittee is looked to, to clarify matters. But there is no doubt that a strong blow has been struck at the submarine and Mr. Stimson wished to make this bit of good news, in the midst of a host of flying rumors, clear to the American public. One British publicist, Wilson Harris, extracts from Dino Grandi's speech the interesting proposal that both submarines and battleships should be abolished.

Thus submarines, which are the chief weapon of the small powers, will be balanced against the battleships, the chief weapon of the great powers. Undoubtedly Signor Grandi's suggestion was the most equitable, forward-looking contribution to the conference and will be received heartily by millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Harris claims to have information that the Italians intend to press the suggestion of the abolition of both weapons with considerable vigor. In the view of the British and American delegations, however, the proposal is not accepted as practical politics. But if the London conference wishes an invigorating burst of idealism, it is provided in this compelling suggestion.

Shows the 'Thread' of the Story

An Early Seventeenth Century Tapestry Made in a Brussels Factory. The Border, Carrying Incidents From the Life of Hercules, Is Characteristic of Tapestries of the Period in That It Bears No Relation Whatsoever to the Center of the Piece, Which in This Case Is a Simple Pastoral Scene.

Ancient Method Seen in Tapestry Display

A large collection of Aubusson, Flemish and English tapestries is now on public display at the salon of the Paine Furniture Company. Including both antique and modern examples, it forms an effective field of study for those interested in the technique, development and comparative styles of the ancient art of tapestry weaving as well as for those whose interest is prompted purely by the soft-shaded greens of the Flemish or the more colorful, flesh-tinted, Boucher-like examples of the later French Renaissance.

The collection has been arranged with the co-operation of a New York importer, M. Fred Riesen, who has brought to Boston not only a large number of tapestries, but also a weaver, a native of Aubusson, France, who demonstrates the practice of the art on his own loom. The exhibition by M. Marc DeLarbre, with his wooden spools and curious little mirror into which he gazes to watch the progress of his work on the under side, is characteristic of the manner in which tapestries have been woven for almost 3500 years.

The earliest tapestry in existence today bears every indication of having been manufactured in substantially the same manner which M. DeLarbre employs for the four or five inches he accomplishes daily.

Some of M. Riesen's tapestries show the Gothic decorative qualities dependent on line rather than form. In age-softened colors warriors and hunters, fair damosels, queens and beggars troop across the flat backgrounds or enter castles no larger than themselves. Others show the effulgent renaissance with form molded in color and plentiful use of architecture, set in wide allegorical borders. Altogether it is a well-balanced and extremely interesting collection.

EDITOR ELECTED

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Robert T. Cox of Plainfield, N. J., has been elected editor-in-chief of the Dartmouth Green Book; William T. Okie of South Grange, N. J., business manager. All the new officers will assume their duties in their junior year, editing the class book of the incoming class of 1935.

WETS HARD HIT BY DRY ACTIVITY ALL OVER COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

garding prohibition in the United States."

Mr. Liggett described conditions he claimed to find in Washington, Detroit, Boston, Mass., Minneapolis and Kansas. In each of these cities and states he asserted that disregard of the law was universal, bootlegging and illicit distilling rampant, and that state and local officials were being corrupted. He cited figures and mentioned names, which he declared were "based on facts and my own investigation."

The witness charged that there were more than 700 speakeasies in Washington, and not less than 4000 bootleggers; that Boston had at least 4000 speakeasies and 15,000 bootleggers and that "not only are policemen corrupt, but higher state and city officials, including a former Governor and his secretary who sold confiscated liquor."

He further declared that he had submitted these facts to a Boston grand jury, and that "I confidently expect they will return indictments against some leading police officials."

In Kansas, which he stated has been dry for 50 years, he found bootlegging in every city, and that Wichita "was wide open and a purchaser can get liquor in any hotel in Topeka." He declared that, based on his calculations "not less than 6,000,000 gallons of 'hard liquor' are being consumed in Kansas each year."

Mr. Liggett flatly declared that at a "drunken revel" in a Grand Isle, Dertoit, roadhouse on the nights of Nov. 5 and 6, 1929, "the Governor of the State of Michigan, four judges of State Supreme bench, city officials and police officials" participated.

"You have the proof of these statements?" he was asked by the committee.

"I have," Mr. Liggett asserted.

In Minnesota, the witness declared, "under the very nose of Andrew Volstead, counsel for the state enforcement agency," there are "thousands of beer flats and hundreds of beer farms in operation."

"Which is one of the reasons," Mr. Liggett added, "Why so little is being heard these days about farm relief. My information agrees absolutely with statements made by Mr. Doran that stills on the farms are today to a large extent replacing diversion of industrial alcohol as the source of bootleg liquor."

"From your investigations have you reached the conclusion that these conditions you described are due only to the national prohibition law?" Hatton W. Sumners (D.), Representative from Texas, and a dry, asked.

"No, there are unquestionably other conditions," Mr. Liggett answered. "Liquor is not the only cause."

"Do you feel that the enactment of national prohibition relieved the people of the sense of local responsibility?" Mr. Sumners further queried.

"Absolutely, I am certain of that," was the reply. "Once we had local dry option; now we have local wet option."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dry organizations issued a statement Feb. 12 which said no one "should be deceived by the present flood of publicity and propaganda put forth by the wets and carried by the press."

The statement, issued by the executive committee of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, asserted prohibition was a success in fact and policy.

"Judging by their noise during the sessions of Congress the wets are a great host," it asserted. "Judged by the number of their ballots either during the sessions of Congress or at the polls, they are a diminishing minority."

The statement added that the present methods of the "wets are disloyal and un-American."

"To seek the repeal of laws enacted to make the Constitution operative, or to seek so to modify such laws that they would allow what the Constitution itself forbids, is nullification by indirection which no loyal American will tolerate."

GIDDENS RETURNS TO HARVARD LINEUP

Harvard's varsity hockey team is now preparing for its final drive toward Yale and will face University Club at the Boston Garden tonight. The Crimson is expected to be much stronger than on other occasions this season with the return of F. R. Giddens '30, who was captain-elect until he became ineligible and who provided victory for Harvard against Yale two years ago and nearly repeated last year.

The Crimson has defeated University Club twice this year, but the clubmen have improved and may furnish more opposition than expected. Giddens will start on the Harvard second line for this game but may work his way up to the first line for the Dartmouth game at the Garden Saturday.

NEW DEAN APPOINTED AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Appointment of Dr. Samuel T. Arnold, associate professor of chemistry, as dean of undergraduates at Brown University was announced by Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president.

Dr. Arnold will assume his new duties in June, succeeding Otis E. Randall.

AIRPORT BOOM NOTED AS PUBLIC INTEREST GAINS

Companies Report Increase in Training and Transport Business

All commercial interests at the East Boston Airport are finding the middle of winter an active and progressive period in spite of the fact that it is generally considered the ebb of the year for aviation.

Skyways, Inc., reports 87 students on its lists at the moment and that during January the company's fliers, both student and regular, accomplished a total of 276 hours flying time as compared with 95 hours for January, 1929. This increase of nearly 300 per cent represents the general prosperity of the company, according to J. D. Haughey, manager.

Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., reports that its East Boston Airport unit was training 61 students during January and that flying time for all its fliers amounted to 356 hours during January as compared to 45 hours for January, 1929.

In regard to the national Curtiss-Wright organization, which comprises 43 operating bases, C. W. Loos, vice-president and treasurer, who is in Boston on a tour of inspection said that there are 1156 students training for licenses under the direction of Curtiss-Wright instructors. Of these, the largest number, 184, are at the New York unit. For the protection of these students, the company has just paid $51,000 to cover insurance premiums, he said. In referring to the general condition of Curtiss-Wright, Mr. Loos pointed out that in December, 1928, there were only three Curtiss operating bases.

Colonial Airways, operators of the regular Boston-New York transport service, finds that traffic has more than doubled as a result of the rate reduction which went into effect on Jan. 22, according to Waldo Brown, district manager. The fare is now $17.43 one way instead of $34.86, as formerly. Twenty-three flights have been made under the reduced rates and 215 passengers have been carried, making an average of nine passengers per flight. On the afternoon plane, which is the most popular, they have been turning away between four and six passengers a day, Mr. Brown said. Before the reduction, 85 passengers were carried on the last 21 flights, making an average of four, or less than half the present average, he said.

The East Coast Aircraft Corporation, interested only in selling and service, is anticipating a successful year based on normal, steady growth, according to Frederick L. Ames, president. The shops are as busy as is warranted by normal activity at this time of year. "We expect that activity will increase in the spring and we plan to sell 40 planes during the year," Mr. Ames said.

Student 'Flunks,' Passes, Travels, Inherits $3000

ORONO, Me. (AP)—Donald H. Wilson of Greenville resumed his studies as a freshman at University of Maine Feb. 11, after an unusual experience, according to the Maine Campus.

Upon completing the midyear examinations last Wednesday, Wilson gained the impression that he had "flunked." He decided his college education was finished, packed his trunk and returned home, leaving word for his examination marks to be forwarded there.

On Friday these were received, showing he had passed. Meanwhile, according to the Campus, he learned that the will of an uncle had left him $3000.

MODIFICATION OF WET AND DRY ISSUE DECRIED

Efforts of Republicans on the east coast of the United States to get prohibition out of politics, and to influence the party to favor modification, were said by Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, secretary of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be contrary to the policy of the party as a whole, in a speech at Hingham.

Referring to the talk of James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, on prohibition, Mrs. Putnam stated, "To say that the Republican Party cannot be half dry and half wet and, therefore, had better take a stand for modification, is certain to ruin it because of the number of dry states. We stand with our great President for building up enforcement."

SCHOOL AGE LIMIT HIGHER

Extension of the compulsory school attendance age limit to 15 met with the approval of legislative members and representatives of educational institutions at a luncheon given by the Twentieth Century Club. The measure proposing this limit is now in the hands of the General Court.

Noted Actor Honored at Hartford Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — Surrounded by the friends of his boyhood, William Gillette, playwright and actor, returning to his native city on his farewell tour of the country, was the guest of honor at a luncheon held at the Hartford Club here on Feb. 1.

Dr. Richard Burton, poet and lecturer, and long a friend of the actor, delivered an address. Among those present were Gov. John H. Trumbull and Walter E. Batterson, Mayor. Arthur L. Shipman was toastmaster. Mr. Gillette was presented with an oil painting by William Gedney Bunce.

BOSTON MAIL MEN INSTALL NEW CHIEF

James F. Dannahey of the Central Boston Post Office was installed president of the Boston Branch, 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, at the American House, Feb. 11. William F. Hurley, assistant postmaster; Thomas J. Feeney, superintendent of delivery, and John P. Cleary, assistant superintendent of delivery, were speakers.

Others installed were: Thomas Meade, central office, vice-president; Joseph Carr, Revere, secretary; William Nagle, Cambridge, treasurer; James H. Monahan, Somerville, financial secretary; James H. Sheerin, Back Bay, trustee, and H. J. Ludington, station A, clerk of National Sick Benefit Fund.

HERBERT VISITS WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — Col. John F. J. Herbert, prohibition administrator of Idaho and Montana, who has been the center of a controversy in the United States Senate, is in Worcester for a few days visit at his home, pending his return West.

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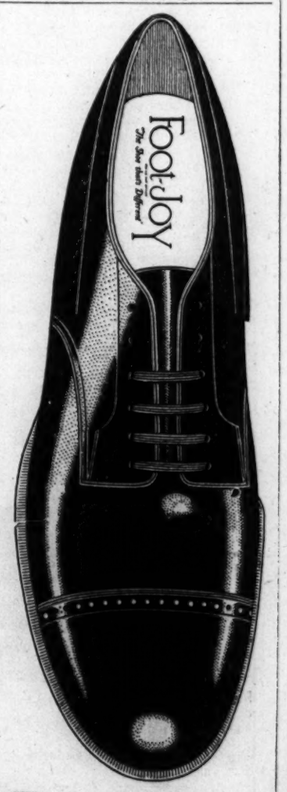

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5. Shepherd, Show Me How to Go (Eddy-Brackett) ..... Claude E. Saunier
6. O Gentle Presence (Eddy-Arr. Conant) Florence Middaugh
7. Saw Ye My Saviour? (Communion Hymn) (Eddy Brackett) Florence Middaugh
8. O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind (Eddy-Root) ..... Florence Middaugh
9. Love (Eddy-Root) ..... Florence Middaugh
10. Oh, He Whom Jesus Loved Has Truly Spoken (Whittier-Morse) Florence Middaugh
11. The Stranger of Galilee (Morris) Florence Middaugh

This album is composed of two ten-inch and two twelve-inch records. One of the ten-inch records is a selection of hymns played on the organ. The others are vocal with organ accompaniment. Among the features in selling this album is the important fact that the recordings were made in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE PLANS JUBILEE

(Continued from Page 1)

promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

"Penn State" Link in Chain

The Pennsylvania link in this chain of public colleges and universities is the Pennsylvania State College. On a gently rising plateau in the Nittany Valley, in the heart of central Pennsylvania's scenic mountains and in almost the exact geographic center of the Keystone State, each year it receives more than 4000 resident students for agricultural, industrial and business leadership training.

Chartered in 1855 as a "Farmers' High School," the institution was the first in the United States to maintain continual instruction in natural scientific agriculture, and today is regarded as holding greater future possibilities for growth of public service than almost any other similar public higher educational institution in the country.

Known through the width and breadth of the country and around the world as "Penn State," this land grant college has a school of agriculture which is the third largest in student enrollment in the United States, the third largest school of engineering in the East, the first and largest school of mineral industries east of the Mississippi, a school of chemistry and physics which has held the reputation of providing more chemists for industry than all other Pennsylvania colleges combined, schools of liberal arts and of education that contribute unendingly to the advancement of business and teaching, and a graduate school that has increased its size and scope 100 per cent since its establishment little more than five years ago.

At First for Favored Few

Prior to the middle of the last century college halls were open only to sons of those most fortunate in the walks of life and to those who aspired to the professions—law, medicine and the ministry. There was no college opportunity, no special training for those who would aspire to leadership in industry and agriculture. The time came when inventions and factory production demanded engineering skill, and agriculture needed management backed by natural scientific investigation to keep production in pace with increasing population.

It was then that a group of Congressmen, who might today be regarded as "radicals," led by Justin Morrill of Vermont, prevailed upon Congress to give each state some government lands, the proceeds of which would be used for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The Pennsylvania Farmers' High School had been chartered seven years prior to the passage of this act. It had opened in February of 1859 with 69 students desiring to become "scientific" farmers. The first class of 11 was graduated in December, 1861, and the following spring, before the Morrill Act was passed, the institution became the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. With acceptance of the act by the State Legislature in 1863, the scope of institutional training was gradually increased and instruction in the mechanic arts was started.

Owes Much to Early Workers

Pennsylvanians today owe much to the actual founders of the institution, Frederick Watts and H. N. McAllister, representing the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and Dr. Evan Pugh, the first president. The latter was a chemist who refused a tempting offer to direct important agricultural research work for the Government in Washington, to launch the new agricultural school idea. His ideals in agricultural education were sound, and practically all of them have been carried to completion, not only at "Penn State," but at similar institutions throughout the United States.

Following the period of foundation came one of experimentation, from 1864 to 1882, when the college had, successively, five presidents and one acting president, and no continuity of policy. It wavered from agricultural to classical and industrial standards. Experience in other states showed like conditions.

Then came the period of broad foundations, when George W. Atherton became president of the institution and brought the high ideals and traditional policies of his Alma Mater, Yale University, to "Penn State," which, in 1874, had been named the Pennsylvania State College. When Dr. Atherton started his administration, there were but 66 students and the college was at the lowest ebb in its history. Gradually he built it up, won good will and a reputation for thorough training.

When Dr. Edwin Erle Sparks became president of the college in 1908, it was ready for expansion and its physical plant grew rapidly. Increased demands were made upon it in the fields of resident instruction, research and extension. It was in this period that the college inaugurated its great agricultural extension service that now has county agents in 65 of the 67 counties in the State and more than 100 traveling agricultural and home economics specialists caring for the problems of the farmer and the housewife. Extension efforts now go also into the mines, the industries and the public schools.

Reaches Out Every Year

The college is reaching more than 25,000 citizens every year, with some form of supervised instructional effort. Thirty years ago practically all of the college effort was centered in a student body of less than 400; today there is no community in Pennsylvania's 80,000 square miles that does not know or feel the effect of "Penn State" service. In furthering a policy of service to the State and Nation, no stone is being left unturned by the present executive, Ralph D. Hetzel, who, before coming to Penn State" in 1927, was for nine years president of the University of New Hampshire.

"Penn State's period of expansion reached an unexpected peak following the World War. Student enrollment grew almost overnight to overcapacity, and since that period an average of 1000 applicants have been refused admission each year. Increased demands under the administration of Dr. John M. Thomas, now president of Rutgers University, brought about higher scholastic standards, a new school of education, a graduate school, new departments, and a few new buildings.

Scope of Building Program

Prior to 1927 the State Legislature had appropriated less than $1,700,000 for college buildings. Inability of the college to meet the increased demands being made upon it was explained to the public. The response was an appropriation of $1,000,000 for new buildings in 1927, followed by an additional $2,250,000 in 1929. An emergency building fund had been raised by alumni and friends in 1922-23, and with part of this made available, the college is able to present, in the last five years of its three-quarter-century existence, a building program representing investment of more thann $4,500,000, more than doubling the previous valuation of the physical plant.

Included in this latest building expansion program are the following structures either completed or scheduled for completion in time for dedication at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the granting of the institutional charter next fall:

Recreation hall of 6000 capacity, two new units in men's dormitory quadrangle, infirmary for College Health Service, dormitory for women, main engineering building, replacing one burned in 1918; sheep barn and miscellaneous agricultural structures, first unit in a new biological science group, spacious addition to G. G. Pond Memorial Chemistry Laboratory, large building for the school of mineral industries, new power plant, new unit for the school of liberal arts, and rebuilding of the first college hall, "Old Main," which is to become a student union and college administration hall.

Including those in the graduate school, "Penn State's" present enrollment exceeds 4200, and more than 3000 enroll for a six weeks' summer session each year.

The "Penn State" main campus covers 400 acres, including an 18-hole golf course for students. The college owns 1600 additional acres of farm land, operated by the school of agriculture and experiment station. It is in this division that many valuable experiments have been conducted for the benefit of mankind. A single head of wheat, a mere handful of kernels, found in an experiment some years ago now means millions of dollars a year to Pennsylvania farmers. It is here that the "balanced ration" for cattle was proved and the oldest fertilizer experiment tests in America are located. Hundreds of other agricultural research projects are under way continuously.

In other divisions the college has contributed to the prevention of grain dust explosions and conducted important studies on heat transmission and refrigeration, Diesel engine operation, sprays, X-ray tests of metals, and carried on many chemical operations with industrial application.

Unlike the privately endowed and operated college or university, the Pennsylvania State College has no self-perpetuating board of control. Its board of trustees is composed of 31 persons, including the Governor of the State.

MORE ARKANSAS LIBRARIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Expansion of the library facilities of the State of Arkansas is made possible by a two-year grant from the Rosenwald fund, the American Library Association here announced. Arkansas met the terms of the grant, which required matched funds, and as a result its budget is raised from $2000 to $7750.

Lincoln's Simplicity Is Described by 'Little Lady' Who Sang for Him

Viola Hutchinson Campbell, Still Living in Boston, Tells of Experience

There are not many persons now living who can truthfully say that they saw Abraham Lincoln, and still smaller is the number of those who were actually in personal contact with him.

In the Back Bay district of Boston there resides a "little lady"—one would not think of calling her old, so active is she, and alert to modern thought—who, when but 15 years of age, sang at the White House by request of President Lincoln.

Mrs. Viola Hutchinson Campbell is the only daughter of John W. Hutchinson of the Hutchinson Family, notable entertainers in the second half of the nineteenth century, and she joined her father in concert work when but a child. As stated by Mrs. Campbell in her book, "Memories of a Busy Life," her first glimpse of Mr. Lincoln was at Jersey City, as he arrived from the west on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President.

As he sat in a barouche outside the station awaiting the train which was to bear him to the capital, the Hutchinson Family, standing on a balcony just above, were impelled to break forth in a song of cheer and Godspeed. "Behold, the day of promise comes," rang out above the crowd. "Lincoln's face lighted up with pleasure," Mrs. Campbell relates, "and we were glad we did it."

Asked to Sing

Later in the same year the Hutchinsons were in Washington, and at a White House reception they were informed that the President would like to have them remain after the crowd departed, and adjourn to the Red Parlor. Here a roomful of guests had assembled by Mr. Lincoln's invitation. At his request the Hutchinsons sang several selections.

Mrs. Campbell describes her emotions at the time:

"I was only a very young girl, but I shall never forget how the noble simplicity of Mr. Lincoln impressed me as he stood beside his dear wife, with his boy, Tad, directly in front of us, towering above all in his vicinity; nor can I forget the benignant, fatherly expression of his face as he shook our hands in a simple, heartfelt manner, thanked us for our music, and asked us to come again. I seemed to forget for the moment that he was the President of the United States, and thought of him only as a dear, kind man, to whom we had given pleasure. I have always thought that in his simplicity lay his greatest strength.

"All through the days that 'tried men's souls,' the simple grandeur of his character showed above everything else, and the world wondered that one so lowly in heart could rise to such sublime heights. . . . Dignified simplicity was the keynote of his wonderful success in leadership; it drew out the love of all; even his enemies loved him, and often became his friends. His heart was filled with 'charity for all,' and his lofty example stands out as a beacon for coming generations to follow. 'We ne'er shall see his like again.' He was honest, and had the courage of his convictions, as was shown many times."

The Hutchinson family later sang to the soldiers across the Potomac, and among their selections rendered "The Furnace Blast," by John G. Whittier, which was denounced as "incendiary," and the singers were expelled from the lines. It is a pertinent commentary on the uncertainty of opinion at that time, even among the people of the North.

The "Family" appealed their case to headquarters, and were afterward reinstated. The matter was brought before a meeting of the Cabinet, by Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, an old friend of John W. Hutchinson, Mrs. Campbell's father. Mr. Lincoln is said to have remarked, "That is just the character of songs I want the soldiers to hear."

"He then showed his courage and strength of character by saying what he thought, regardless of how any opposing element might look at it," writes Mrs. Campbell. "It is probable that it is about that time that he began to consider the need of the wonderful proclamation that came later, and made the name of Abraham Lincoln immortal."

Mrs. Campbell was greatly touched by the graciousness and kindliness of heart of Mrs. Lincoln, who frequently sent flowers to the "little lady who had sung for them so sweetly." These were usually delivered by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln's faithful tirewoman, Elizabeth Keckley, a former slave.

Saw Picture Painted

Everything was done at that time for the "little lady"—that name still describes her—who took everything for granted, who never "kowtowed" to anyone, wore simple dresses and "her own complexion."

The noted painting, "Lincoln and His Cabinet," now in the Capitol, has always been of especial interest to Mrs. Campbell, as she practically saw it painted. The artist, Frank B. Carpenter, and her father were almost as brothers, and she regarded Mr. Carpenter as an uncle. The dining-room at the White House was the studio, and she was accustomed to drop in at any convenient time, chat with the artist and note the progress of the picture.

The colored doorkeeper knew her, and allowed her to pass without question. "Of course," declares Mrs. Campbell, "I never intruded upon the family, but I must needs pass the foot of the private staircase to reach the studio, so I really felt as if I 'belonged' in a way, and like everything else, I took it all for granted."

Viola Hutchinson was later married to Lewis A. Campbell, a veteran officer of the Civil War. Only occasionally did she return to the concert hall, her husband, her home, and her six children, three of whom are now living, claiming her attention. Mr. Campbell's business connections created homes in various parts of the country, and she has traveled extensively. She has spent considerable time in Washington, the home of her daughter, "but," she avers, "it has never seemed the same to me as during the days when Abraham Lincoln was in the White House."

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the third of its Tuesday series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Dr. Koussevitzky brought his introductory course in symphonic music to the time of Strauss, with introductory musical reference to Schubert. From the earlier composer he selected the Overture and First Ballet from the "Rosamunde" music and the "Unfinished" Symphony. "Tod und Verklärung" and "Till Eulenspiegel" filled the second half.

Fortunate are those members of the Tuesday audience who are receiving their first instruction in symphonic music under such auspices. If they do not all now appreciate to the fullest extent the superb artistry of these performances, they will no doubt remember it with gratitude later; while those of the listeners who are already versed in this type of music are able now to express their enthusiasm. Witness the exquisite utterance of the Schubert Ballet music, so subtly phrased, so shimmering in delicate nuance. Not to mention the full-bodied proclamation of the Strauss poems. Such performances as these will help, incidentally, to hasten the course of history: they reveal so clearly the essential shabbiness of "Tod und Verklärung" and the impish originality of "Till."

Entertained Lincoln

Above—Mrs. Viola Campbell Today.
Below—Viola Hutchinson in 1861.

Music in Boston

"Carmen"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented Bizet's "Carmen" at the Boston Opera House, with this cast:

José ..... René Maison
Morales ..... Eugenio Sandrini
Zuniga ..... Edouard Cotreuil
Carmen ..... Maria Olszewska
Frasquita ..... Thelma Votipka
Mercédes ..... Ada Paggi
Escamillo ..... Cesare Formichi
Micaëla ..... Edith Mason
Dancaïro ..... Désire Defrère
Remendado ..... Giuseppe Cavadore
Conductor ..... Emil Cooper

Again last night the opera house was filled, and again the audience cordially applauded the efforts of the artists. There was much in the performance that deserved praise. Interest attached to the reading of the score by Mr. Cooper, who was making his first Boston appearance as a conductor. There was novelty in his version of the familiar measures. He brought to his interpretation a pensive attitude, a classical detachment, a meticulous care for detail, which laid the score before us with all its parts neatly arranged. It was an interesting lesson, which did not bother to make us aware of the bustle, the vivacity, the "Mediterraneanism" of the music.

Mme. Olszewska's Carmen is destined to divide the world of operagoers into opposing camps. She evidently has made careful study of the traditions of the rôle, and she makes it clear that she has a firm intellectual grasp of its essentials. She does all that could be expected of a faithful student of the part, and she leaves one with the impression that her exceptional talents are employed to better purpose in other impersonations. This impression is due not only to the literalness of her acting; she is handicapped in this part by the very excellences as a singer which make her such a superb Fricka and such a captivating Octavian. The rich timbre of her deep voice, the eastern European vocal methods she employs, militate against the success of her Carmen. Her melodic line is vague, and her rhythm lacks the necessary lightness. Finally, her French, even to American ears, has a very Polish accent.

Mr. Maison apparently suffered from the general depression of the early scenes, but he roused himself to some impressive activity in the third act. Mme. Mason also had difficulty with her tone production on her first appearance, but she sang her third act aria with much beauty of tone and expressive phrasing. The applause for this number stopped the show. Mr. Formichi was so obviously laboring under a handicap that it would not be fair to speak of his singing. The minor parts were well taken, and the ballets were pleasing.

L. A. S.

Music Lovers' Club

Under the auspices of the Music Lovers' Club of Boston, Lilian V. MacDougall, founder and leader of the "Salon of Seven Arts" of New York City, gave a reading from poems by Jewell Miller yesterday morning in Steinert Hall. Incidentally, the Music Lovers' Club was simultaneously celebrating Founder's Day and Lincoln's birthday, and other numbers on the program included compositions by Mrs. Noyes, together with a group of songs, excellently sung by William Richardson, Negro baritone, to the well-played accompaniments of Maude Cuney Hare.

In her introduction of Mrs. MacDougall to the club, Mrs. Edith Noyes Green, president, stressed the fact that Mrs. MacDougall had proved to be a woman of vision in founding her own "Salon" in New York, since there appeared to be a definite place for such an organization. It was also made clear that Mrs. MacDougall wished to be regarded not as a professional reader, but rather as one who reads poetry to incidental music either because the poetry is known or should be known. An interesting feature of the poem read yesterday lay in the fact that its author began her professional career as a musician, but having discovered her gift for writing, now gives her entire time to it.

"The Poet of Provence," which Mrs. MacDougall presented, to music arranged by Mrs. Green, is a well written, imaginative bit of work, divided into five parts under the various headings of "The Arrival," "The Meeting," "The Flight," "The Poet of Provence" and "Swan Song." It very graphically depicts the various incidents in the life of a young man who broke his vows of celibacy through love for a beautiful girl and who, in the end received a special dispensation from the head of his order and passed away in the arms of his beloved, with whom he had lived for 25 happy years of wedded life. Mrs. MacDougall read very simply, yet with fine feeling for the lines of her poem, at the close of which she received warm applause, and responded with "The Pines of Rome," also by Miss Miller.

G. M. S.

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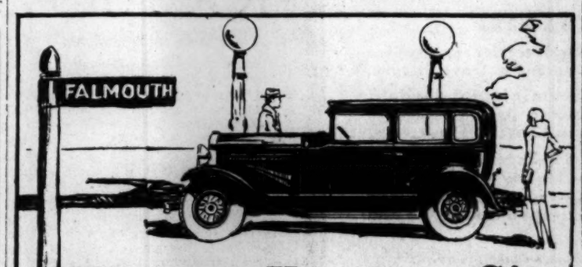

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LINCOLN LETTER DEFINES 'HOUSE DIVIDED' SPEECH

Explains What He Meant by Nation Could Not Endure Half Slave, Half Free

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—What is considered one of the finest Lincoln letters brought to light in recent years has been sold for $2500 to A. W. Hannah of Kennelworth, Ill., and Pasadena, Calif., who had added it to his already large collection of Lincoln and Washington letters.

Because it throws an interesting sidelight upon one phase of the anti-slavery agitation in those turbulent years of the late fifties and early sixties, the letter is of more than ordinary historic value. In it the Great Emancipator attempts to make, if possible, more plain than he had made it in his Springfield address of June 17, 1858, his conviction that "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" that either slavery must be abolished in every part of the United States, or must be permitted everywhere in the Union.

Like many another statesman before and since, Lincoln begged his correspondents to "conclude I meant all I said, and did not mean anything I did not say." It is evident that his attitude on the slavery question had been twisted and abused; that his foes had deliberately sought to pervert his statements, and even his friends had become confused, and wondered whether or not there could be some hidden meaning in his declarations.

It is evident that Lincoln's letter was in reply to a question put to him by three men concerning the meaning of the statement with which he opened his speech at Springfield almost two years before, speaking at the conclusion of the Illinois Republican State Convention which nominated him to run for United States Senator against Stephen A. Douglas.

It was not the first time this statement had been questioned. He had been forced to repeat it and explain it in the last of his famous debates with Douglas at Alton, Ill., at the heated close of the campaign, on Oct. 15, 1858. At that time he indicated the storm which his "house divided" declaration had caused, when he said:

"Judge Douglas has again referred to a Springfield speech in which I said, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' The judge has so often made the entire quotation from that speech that I can make it from memory."

The text of the letter itself further explains Lincoln's difficulty over the situation. It follows:

Springfield, Feb. 14, 1860.

Messrs. O. P. Hall
J. R. Fullenwider
& W. F. Correll.

Gentlemen:

Your letter, in which, among other things, you ask "what I meant when I said this Union could not stand half slave and half free—and also what I meant when I said a house divided against itself could not stand" is received, and I very cheerfully answer it, as plainly as I may be able.

You misquote, to some material extent, what I did say; which induces me to think you have not very carefully read the speech in which the expressions occur which puzzle you to understand. For this reason, and because the language I used is as plain as I can make it, I now quote at length the whole paragraph in which the expressions which puzzle you occur. It is as follows:

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not only not ceased, but constantly augmented. I believe it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave, and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it will become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South."

That is the whole paragraph; and it puzzles me to make my meaning plainer. Look over it carefully, and conclude I meant all I said, and did not mean anything I did not say, and you will have my meaning. Douglas attacked me upon this, saying it was a declaration of war between the slave and the free states. You will perceive I said no such thing; and I assure you I thought of no such thing.

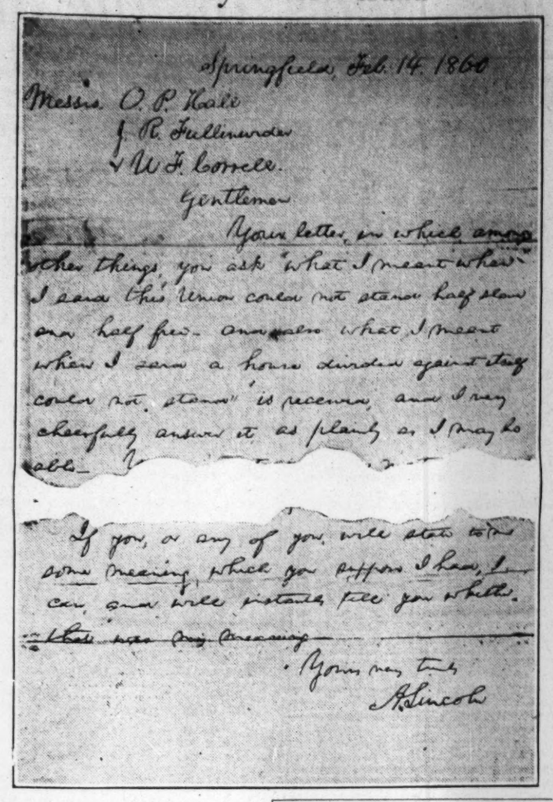
If I had said, "I believe the government cannot last always, half slave and half free" would you understand it any better than you do? "Endure permanently" and "last always" have exactly the same meaning.

If you, or any of you, will state to me some meaning which you suppose I had, I can, and will instantly tell you whether that was my meaning.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln.

Additional historic interest attaches to this Lincoln letter as the declaration that the country could not endure half slave and half free was paraphrased in the latest presidential campaign by some speakers, who declared, in urging the election of Mr. Hoover, that the Union could not endure half wet and half dry

Writ by a Noble Hand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Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

Mayor of Evansville Opens Drive on Crime

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—In fulfillment of a pre-election pledge, Mayor F. W. Griese has instituted a program of strict law enforcement which, at the end of his first month in office, is declared to have wrought a marked improvement in moral conditions in this city.

Reorganization of the police and detective departments was accomplished and the clean-up drive started. Besides the closing of gambling resorts, racehorse "bookies'" rooms, many poolrooms and other places of ill-repute, enforcement of the prohibition laws is being vigorously pressed.

Frequent dry raids have been made. Numerous "higher ups" have been rounded up, heavily fined and given prison sentences. Their liquor stocks have been destroyed and in several instances buildings have been padlocked by the authorities.

The campaign has been aimed at discouraging customers of liquor places. To this end all persons found on the premises are taken with the proprietor and fined. It was found that quite a percentage of loiterers at such places were youths.

LINCOLN TRAIL TO NEW HOME WILL BE PAVED

Association to Preserve Route Taken by Family Out of Kentucky

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE — When Abraham Lincoln was "seven years old going onn eight," he tied his few belongings into a bundle and set out one November morning with his father and mother and sister, Sarah, on a journey which, with interruptions, took him from his father's 30-acre farm on Knob Creek to the White House. It was a momentous journey because it took him from a slave state to a free state, from Kentucky to Indiana, where his formative years were to be spent. Later the migrating Lincolns were to move again, to Illinois.

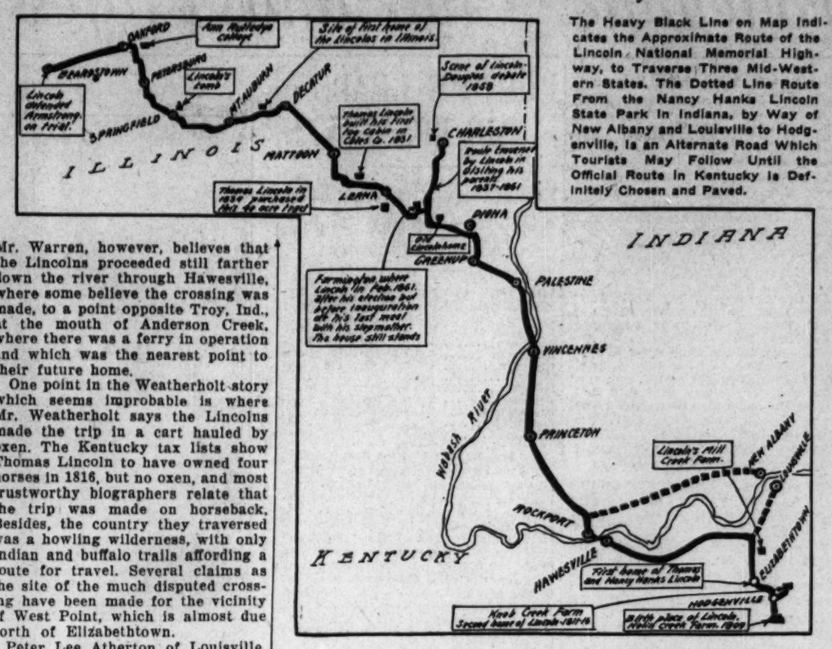
Because there are spots of considerable historic interest along the route of this trail which Lincoln followed as a child, and as a man just turned 21, residents of the three states have organized the Lincoln National Memorial Highway Association. Its purpose is to establish a paved motor highway in the region through which the Emancipator trudged, rode horseback or drove an ox-cart.

Already Illinois has paved most of the route from the Indiana border to Springfield and beyond, while Indiana has turned much of what was once an ox-cart trail into concrete. In Kentucky, considerable work remains to be done if the actual trail is to be followed, and not the least part of this task is to decide which route the Lincolns actually followed.

When Thomas Lincoln swung little Abe behind him on his horse, while Sarah rode behind her mother on another—as they turned their backs on the Knob Creek farm which had supported them for six seasons—the only one who knew just where they were going was the father. He had made a prospecting trip to Indiana earlier in the fall, moving some of his goods there by flatboat, and had made the return trip on foot. Just which route he took no one today probably can say with certainty. Published conjectures have been met while various communities in Kentucky seek the honor of being on the route.

Louis A. Warren, an authority on Lincoln's Kentucky history, believes the family made its way to Elizabethtown, the first home of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln; from there to Hardinsburg and then to Cloverport. In the Perry County courthouse at Cannelton, Ind., attached to a deed recorded Aug. 20, 1816, by which Jacob Weatherholt Sr., came into the possession of certain land at Tobinsport, Ind., opposite Cloverport, Ky., is the sworn statement of Jacob Weatherholt Jr., dated Aug. 20, 1866, in which the claim is made that the senior Mr. Weatherholt ferried the Lincoln family across the river at that point.

First Stretch on Road to Presidency



The Heavy Black Line on Map Indicates the Approximate Route of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway, to Traverse Three Mid-Western States. The Dotted Line Route From the Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Park in Indiana, by Way of New Albany and Louisville to Hodgenville, is an Alternate Road Which Tourists May Follow Until the Official Route in Kentucky Is Definitely Chosen and Paved.

Mr. Warren, however, believes that the Lincolns proceeded still farther down the river through Hawesville, where some believe the crossing was made, to a point opposite Troy, Ind., at the mouth of Anderson Creek, where there was a ferry in operation and which was the nearest point to their future home.

One point in the Weatherholt story which seems improbable is where Mr. Weatherholt says the Lincolns made the trip in a cart hauled by oxen. The Kentucky tax lists show Thomas Lincoln to have owned four horses in 1816, but no oxen, and most trustworthy biographers relate that the trip was made on horseback. Besides, the country they traversed was a howling wilderness, with only Indian and buffalo trails affording a route for travel. Several claims as the site of the much disputed crossing have been made for the vicinity of West Point, which is almost due north of Elizabethtown.

Peter Lee Atherton of Louisville, whose grandfather was a ferryman and a neighbor of the Lincolns on Knob Creek, is president of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway Association for Kentucky. It has been promised the support of the State Highway Commission but has not attempted to mark out the trail from the site of the famous log cabin near Hodgenville, now inclosed in a granite memorial, to the Ohio River.

Markers to Be Placed Along Route of Old Circuit Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The route that Abraham Lincoln followed when he was a picturesque circuit rider, traveling the old Eighth Judicial District here in Illinois, has at last been preserved for posterity.

To perpetuate memory of this internationally historic area, granite markers have been placed in every one of the 17 county seats and cement guide posts have been located at all the county limits across which Mr. Lincoln passed when he went from one court to another in the old district.

The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association has at last finished this labor, which was started in 1914 by the Alliance Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Urbana, Ill., it was learned here from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, a director of the association.

Because of investigations necessary in ascertaining the correct route and the expense of erecting the large number of memorials, the sponsors of the plan considered it advisable to form a special association, having men as well as women members. The association was incorporated as the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, and was affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The county seat marker, placed in each of the courthouse squares of the 17 counties, was designed by the late Henry Bacon, who was chosen by the United States Government to design the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. The tablet was done by George Lober, New York City sculptor. Under the medallion head of Mr. Lincoln on this tablet are the words, "Abraham Lincoln Travelled This Way When He Rode the Circuit of the Old Eighth Judicial District, 1847-1859." Below this are the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association.

WRIT IS WAIVED IN ARREST OF DRUNKEN DRIVER

Arrests for operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor would be authorized without warrant under a bill passed by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday. An amendment would make the measure effective June 1.

The House adopted a bill giving a person charged with driving while intoxicated the right to immediate examination by a physician.

The Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles was urged to approve legislation to prohibit "hitch-hiking." Members of the committee expressed the opinion that the curtailing of solicitation of unauthorized rides was up to the motorists themselves.

The Committee on Cities was told by John J. Cummings, of Boston, that a preliminary election is necessary for nomination of candidates for Mayor and City Council in Boston. He charged that the present system permits "gang control of Boston elections."

John P. Buckley, Senator from Charlestown, appeared to support his bills to give the Mayor of Boston authority to appoint the Police Commissioner, members of the Finance Commission and members of the Licensing Board.

The committee reported adversely on a petition that chiefs of the police and fire departments be granted exclusive authority to assign and transfer the officers and men under their control.

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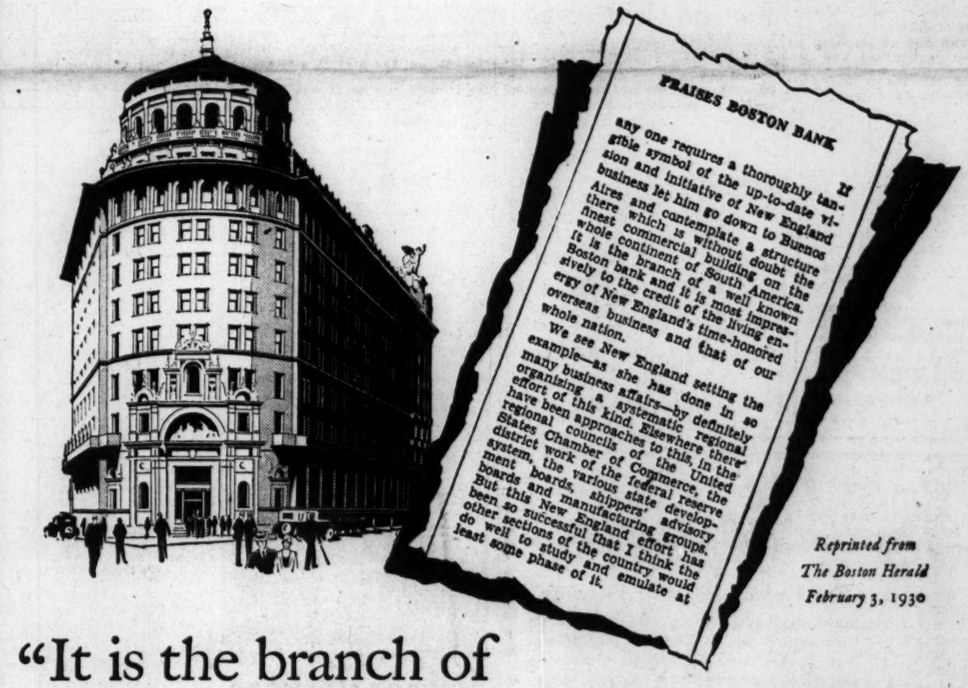
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We see New England setting the example—as she has done in so many business affairs—by definitely organizing a systematic regional effort of this kind. Elsewhere there have been approaches to this. In the States Chamber of Commerce, the regional councils of the United district work of the Commerce, the system, the various federal reserve ment boards, various state boards and manufacturing groups. But this New England effort has been so successful that I think the other sections of the country would do well to study and emulate at least some phase of it.

Reprinted from The Boston Herald February 3, 1930

"It is the branch of a well-known Boston bank"

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in his radio address of February 2, paid this interesting tribute to our Buenos Aires Branch:

"If any one requires a thoroughly tangible symbol of the up-to-date vision and initiative of New England business, let him go down to Buenos Aires and contemplate a structure there which is without doubt the finest commercial building on the whole continent of South America. It is the branch of a well-known Boston bank and it is most impressively to the credit of the living energy of New England's time-honored overseas business and that of our whole nation."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FENCING TITLE TO THE N. Y. A. C.

Captures the Three-Weapon Championship of the United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The team of the New York Athletic Club, composed of Leo Nunes, foils; John V. Grombach, épée, and Nikolas Muray, saber, won the United States three-weapon team championship Tuesday at the new salle d'armes of the New York Fencers' Club.

Nunes, as might have been expected, bore the chief burden of bringing the victory to the Winged-foot team. He won every one of his foils bouts, while either Grombach or Muray or both turned in the other needed victory.

Nine teams entered, the other teams outside of the winners being arranged as follows:

Salle d'Vince—Peter W. Bruder, foils; James Nesmith 2d, épée; Julio de La-Cerra, saber.

College of the City of New York—J. E. Barmack, foils; M. Edward Fox, épée; Malcolm Hammschlag, saber.

Princeton University Fencing Association—J. F. Havens, foils; W. M. Lobenstein, épée; P. W. Furst, saber.

J. Sanford Saltus Club—Gerald I. Cetrulo, foils; Jacques O'Hana, épée; Warren A. Dow, saber.

Penn Athletic Club—Daniel Gaudin Jr., foils; Morton Bookler, saber; Arthur Mayhew, épée.

The Fencers' Club—Hugo Alessandroni, foils; Octavio Seitle, épée; Norman C. Cohn, saber.

Nassau Club of Princeton University—C. F. Hegner, foils; J. F. Neary Jr., saber; Lon Hocker Jr., épée.

New York University—Miguel A. De Capriles, foils; Philip V. Lubart, saber; Max Kapner, épée.

In the first round, Salle d'Vince defeated City College at foils and épée, the saber bout being canceled; New York A. C. won all three bouts from Princeton Fencing Association.

Saltus Clubs defeated Penn A. C. 2 to 1; Fencers Club won all three from Nassau Club and New York University had a bye.

In the semifinal, New York A. C. disposed of Salle d'Vince, 2 to 1, while Fencers Club was successful over New York University by the same score. Saltus Club drew a bye.

In what was to have been a final-round robin, New York A. C. swamped both of its opponents, also at 2 to 1, making the encounter between Fencers Club, the winner last year, and Saltus Club unnecessary.

UNITED STATES THREE-WEAPON TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

NEW YORK A. C. 2, FENCERS CLUB 1

Leo Nunes, N. Y. A. C., foils, defeated Alessandroni, Fencers, 5 to 3.

J. V. Grombach, N. Y. A. C., épée, defeated Octavio Seitle, Fencers.

Norman C. Cohn, Fencers, saber, defeated Nikolas Muray, N. Y. A. C., 5 to 3.

NEW YORK A. C. 2, SALTUS CLUB 1

Leo Nunes, N. Y. A. C., foils, defeated G. I. Cetrulo, Saltus, 5 to 2.

Jacques O'Hana, Saltus, épée, defeated J. V. Grombach, N. Y. A. C.

Nikolas Muray, N. Y. A. C., saber, defeated Warren A. Dow, Saltus, 5 to 2.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Guelph	13	1	7	81	56	27
Galt	9	1	9	56	76	19
Kitchener	9	1	10	51	46	19
Brantford	7	1	12	51	61	15

GUELPH INCREASES LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—The local Maple Leafs increased their margin over the second-place Galt and Kitchener teams in the Canadian Professional Hockey League on Tuesday by defeating Kitchener, 5 to 3.

HOYT LEADS VETERAN GOLFERS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Frank H. Hoyt of the Engineers Club, Roslyn, L. I., former senior champion of the United States, led a field of more than 50 veteran golfers over the No. 3 course Tuesday to win the qualifying medal in the tenth annual seniors' championship of the Pinehurst Country Club. Hoyt scored an 82, covering the outward nine in 43, with a 7 at the long eighth, and came back in 39. He finished three strokes ahead of John L. Given Jr. of New York and Manchester, Vt., who had 85. J. P. Williamson of Wilkes-Barre and C. L. Schoonover of Warren, Pa., tied for third place with 86.

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HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Road.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St., 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St., 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd., 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 12 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St., 130 Sauchiehall St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St., 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate, 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St., 45 London Rd.
MANCHESTER: 93 Oldham St., 22/24 Oldham St., 55 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St., 8 Westgate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St., 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St., 120 Yorkshire St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate, 17 Friargate.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West, 3-4 Fawcett St
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 23 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

PURDUE LEADS 'BIG TEN' FIVES

Remains Undefeated in Four Games—Murphy Tops Individual Scorers

BIG TEN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Purdue	4	0	159	80	1.000
Wisconsin	4	1	116	101	.800
Michigan	4	2	169	119	.667
Illinois	4	2	131	122	.667
Indiana	3	2	145	136	.600
Northwestern	3	3	160	162	.500
Minnesota	2	4	131	187	.333
Ohio State	1	5	132	165	.167
Chicago	0	6	130	200	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An attack on University of Wisconsin by Northwestern University appears to be the most important of six games scheduled for the next seven days in the basketball championship race of the "Big Ten" Conference. Wisconsin is in second place, with four games won and one lost, but that one defeat came at the hands of Northwestern in the first game of the season. The Wildcats may be able to repeat Saturday, despite the fact they have not been doing so well lately.

Games in which other leaders take part appear to be easy for those leaders to win. Purdue University, which recently defeated Ohio State, 60 to 14, should have little trouble repeating when it visits Columbus, O., on Saturday. Indiana University should score another victory over University of Chicago when the latter turns up at Bloomington, Ind.

University of Illinois faces two games with somewhat uncertain prospects. Minnesota, which recently gave Illinois a surprise defeat, visits Champaign on Saturday. Then on Monday Illinois visits Ohio State in a game it should win as in a previous encounter with the Buckeyes. One other engagement for the period takes Minnesota to Northwestern on Monday in a game that should be close.

Coach M. E. Meanwell at Wisconsin has another well-balanced team, whose weakness, if any, is in the fact that only H. E. Foster '30, veteran center, is scoring consistently. He dropped from first place to third among individual scorers, but has averaged better than 10 points a game in five contests, and has not been below nine points. The most the Badgers have scored in any game is 33 points, but it is their defense that counts most. When they met Northwestern in the season's opening game, they lost by a score of 23 to 14, their superior floor play being discounted by inferior shooting. Northwestern may not be as strong this time, as Russell Walter '30, star center, is not in good shape, and Coach A. C. Lonborg has put C. R. Bergherm '31 at center and shifted his forwards and guards. This accounts in part for their loss to Illinois, 30 to 24, on Monday night. The Wildcats now display a balanced record of 3 won and 3 lost.

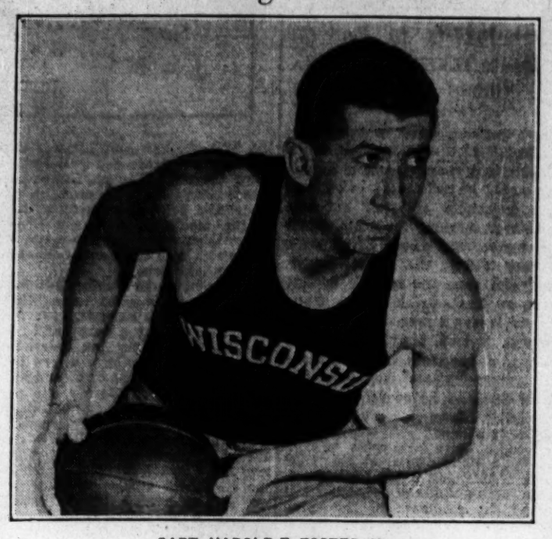
Purdue appears to be headed straight for an undefeated record as it does not meet Indiana or Wisconsin, two of the strongest teams, and it has beaten Michigan, the other strong team in the race. Whether it can repeat against the Wolverines later, is the big question, and practically the only question it faces for the rest of the season. Certainly Ohio State cannot be expected to provide much difficulty, although it is never certain what the Buckeyes will do. They may give the Boilermakers unexpectedly enthusiastic opposition, as did Chicago, which held Purdue to a 37 to 25 victory recently. In this game the Boilermakers were restricted to two baskets in the last half while the Maroons outscored them, 14 to 12, in that period. C. C. Murphy '30, was stopped for the 20 minutes by an equally long-armed Maroon, Harold Boesel '31, but Murphy got enough free throws to raise his total to 13 points and seize leadership of individual scoring in the Conference, with an aggregate of 62 points in four games.

Indiana will do well not to yield to overconfidence in receiving Chicago. The Maroons have little natural skill or physical prowess outside of C. M. Fish '30, star running guard, but they are showing a great deal of enthusiasm. The defensive work of Boesel is becoming more effective, though he still loses most of the center jumps. And he is also sinking a basket occasionally.

The other players, too, are showing improvement at shooting, and if they are going to win one game this season it may as well be against Indiana. All their other opponents are just as formidable. The Hoosiers will be hard to beat if B. M. McCracken '30, star center, continues the pace he has been traveling, getting most of the tip-offs, acting as the pivot of the floor play and capturing second place in Conference scoring, with 57 points in five games. The first 14 scorers follow:

Player	Floor	Foul	Pts
C. C. Murphy, c, Purdue	25	12	62
B. M. McCracken, c, Indiana	22	13	57
H. E. Foster, c, Wisconsin	17	18	52
H. Ervin, lf, Ohio State	21	6	48
J. B. Wooden, rg, Purdue	18	10	46
J. E. Truskowki, c, Michigan	15	15	45
C. B. Harper, rg, Illinois	15	15	45
J. T. Zeller, lf, Indiana	14	8	36
C. M. Fish, rg, Chicago	14	7	35
Russell Walter, c, N'western	12	11	35
J. W. Orwig, lg, Michigan	11	13	35
C. R. Bergherm, c, N'western	13	8	35
E. W. Loose, lf, Minnesota	16	2	34
T. T. Kanitz, lf, Michigan	12	8	32

Leads the Badgers on the Court


CAPT. HAROLD E. FOSTER '30
University of Wisconsin Basketball Team

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL IN TIE, 0-0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	15	9	10	48	44	39
Tulsa	12	11	9	58	51	35
Duluth	11	13	11	58	61	35
St. Paul	12	10	12	65	63	34
St. Louis	10	10	12	63	71	30
Minneapolis	11	7	17	57	59	29

RESULT TUESDAY
St. Paul 0, Minneapolis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul and Minneapolis struggled to an overtime scoreless tie in an American Hockey Association game here Tuesday night. Soft ice prevented combination play and the game resolved itself into a long shot affair after the opening moment. The summary:

ST. PAUL		MINNEAPOLIS
Conroy, Wilson, Sande	lw	Gordon, De Paul
Des Jardins, Thorsteinson	c	Denneny, Westwick
Morrison, Romnes	rw	Crawford, Redding, Stuart
Goheen	ld	Coutu
Mulligan, Rennie	rd	Ild, Seaborn, Burns
Stark	g	Grant

Score—St. Paul 0, Minneapolis 0. Referees—John Hughes, Winnipeg, and Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

WASHINGTON STATE FIVE DOWNS LEADERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—State College of Washington basketball team defeated the University of Washington, leaders of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, 29 to 26. Superb team work, without a substitution, enabled Washington State to hold the lead throughout with one exception, when Washington forged ahead one point. It was Washington State's first basketball victory over Washington in eight years. A. M. Buckley '30, proved the mainspring of Washington State and the star of the contest.

WASH'TON STATE		WASHINGTON
Buckley	lf	rg, Cairney
Holsten	rf	lg, Peterson, Gritsch
Hein	c	c, McClary
Van Tuyl	lg	rf, Perry, West, Jaloff
McLarney	rg	lf, Swanson, Nelson

Score—State College of Washington 29, University of Washington 26. Goals from floor—Buckley 3, Holsten 3, McLarney 2, Hein 2, Van Tuyl, for Washington State; McClary 5, Gritsch 3, Cairney, Swanson, for Washington. Goals from foul—Buckley 4, Hein, McLarney, Holsten, for Washington State; McClary 3, Swanson, Perry, West, for Washington. Referee—William Mulligan, Spokane.

ANDREAS TO COACH QUINTET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. P. Andreas, basketball and football coach at Syracuse University for the last four years, was named coach of basketball for next season at a meeting of the athletic governing board on Tuesday.

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London Moves to Second in Standing

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	17	8	6	88	66	42
London	18	3	10	88	69	39
Buffalo	18	2	10	64	46	38
Detroit	16	5	9	81	54	37
Windsor	15	5	9	90	59	35
Hamilton	12	6	12	72	80	30
Niagara Falls	6	5	19	53	84	17
Toronto	5	2	23	54	137	12

RESULTS TUESDAY
London 3, Hamilton 2.
Toronto 2, Niagara Falls 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—The local Tigers gave London a stirring battle in an International Hockey League game here on Tuesday night and were leading half way through the final period, but two goals by the visitors resulted in a 3-to-2 victory which moved the Panthers into second place in the league race. London scored two minutes after the start of the first period and the locals scored two goals within three minutes of the start of the third. The summary:

LONDON		HAMILTON
Sorrell, Groh	lw	rw, Markle, Hamel
Rodden, Grosvenor, Rice	c	c, Halliday, Kuntz
Brydson, Palangio	rw	lw, Lauder, Gauthier, McIntyre
Loughlin, Briden	ld	rd, Fournier
Holway	rd	ld, Hoffinger, Paddon
Dolson	g	g, Faught

Score—London 3, Hamilton 2. Goals—Loughlon, Briden, Groh for London; Fournier, Markle for Hamilton. Assists—Lauder for Hamilton. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Percy Lesueur, Fort Erie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — The Niagara Falls Cataracts and the local Millionaires played a 2-all tie in the International Hockey League here Tuesday. Niagara Falls opened the scoring, but the locals scored twice before the end of the second period and held the lead until seven minutes from the end of the game. The summary:

TORONTO		NIAGARA FALLS
Ouelette, Proudlock	lw	rw, Brown, McLeod
Field, Meeking, c	c	c, Quesnelle, Elliott
McCalmon, Smith, Martin	rw	lw, Lowrey, Desy, Harrington
Moore, Berlet	rd	ld, Oatman
McBride	rd	ld, Green, Yankoski
Fisher	g	g, Farrell

Score—Toronto 2, Niagara Falls 2. Goals—McCalmon and Field for Toronto; Elliott and Lowrey for Niagara Falls. Assists—Ouelette for Toronto; McLeod and Quesnelle for Niagara Falls. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

MISS COLLETT AND FARRELL WIN

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The combination of Miss Glenna Collett, America's foremost woman golfer, and John J. Farrell, former national open champion, defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago and Jack Farrell in an 18-hole match Tuesday. Miss Collett and her partner conceded their opponents' lisques and won by 2 up and 1 to play.

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MAROONS WIN FROM RANGERS

Increase Lead to 4 Points —Boston Defeats Toronto by 6 to 5

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	1	4	126	72	55
Chicago	16	3	12	85	78	35
N. Y. Rangers	15	5	13	112	105	35
Detroit	12	4	17	96	102	28
Pittsburgh	5	2	23	77	131	12
Canadian Division						
Montreal	17	4	11	106	82	38
Canadiens	14	6	11	92	82	34
Ottawa	13	5	13	95	88	31
Toronto	12	4	14	87	95	28
N.Y.Am'ricans	9	2	21	76	116	20

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 6, Toronto 5, overtime.
Montreal 5, Rangers 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal Maroons increased their lead over Canadiens to four points by defeating the New York Rangers 5 to 2 in a clean and fast National Hockey League game here on Tuesday and the score gives a good indication of the trend of the play. The visitors' reliefs could not match the local opposition and it was only when the Cook brothers and Boucher were in action that the Rangers held their own. Stewart was the outstanding player on the ice, scoring two goals and making assists on two others.

The Maroons scored a goal in each of the first and second periods, but the Rangers tied the score with two goals in the first half of the final period only to have the Maroons break through their defense and beat Roach three times in the final nine minutes. Stewart scored the only goal of the first period and made the pass to Siebert halfway through the second. W. Cook scored twice in the third period on combined rushes and then the Maroons exerted the pressure. Smith scored on a rush with Stewart and Siebert, and then Stewart scored from a pass by Siebert. Finally Ward scored on an individual play.

MONTREAL		RANGERS
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott	lw	rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Goldworthy
Stewart, M. Phillips	c	c, F. Boucher, Murdoch, Vail
Smith, Ward, W. J. Phillips	rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling
Munro, G. Boucher	ld	rd, Bourgeault, Foster
Dutton, Wilcox	rd	ld, Reise, Taylor
Walsh	g	g, Roach

Score—Montreal 5, Rangers 2. Goals—Stewart 2, Smith, Ward, Siebert for Montreal; W. Cook 2 for Rangers. Assists—Stewart 2, Siebert 2 for Montreal; F. Boucher 2, F. Cook for Rangers. Referees—C. J. Denneny, Ottawa, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

In a game of relentless attacking that had defenses and goalies constantly under pressure the Boston Bruins defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs in their National Hockey League contest at the Boston Garden Tuesday night by a score of 6 to 5. The game was one of the best of the local season with the final result in doubt until the end.

Boston really outplayed the visitors the greater portion of the time and should have had many more goals excepting for some spectacular goaltending by Chabot and miscues on the part of the Bruin attacks. The feature of the game in analysis was the battle throughout between the Bruin line of Weiland, Clapper and Gainor and the Toronto line of Jackson, Primeau and Conacher, the Toronto line outscoring Boston eight points to five.

Boston led in the first period on a Galbraith goal and one later on a play, Barry to Oliver. Toronto opened the second period with a goal, Jackson on Primeau's pass. Clapper converted Shore's pass for Boston and Toronto ran in two more, Conacher from Jackson, and Cotton on a double assist involving Pettinger and Bailey. Each team scored once in the third period, Jackson from Conacher for Toronto, and Weiland from Gainor for Boston. Toronto scored first in the overtime, Conacher from Primeau, but late in the session Clapper tied on a pass from Weiland and, with little more than a minute remaining, Shore scored a Weiland pass-out. The summary:

BOSTON		TORONTO
Galbraith, Gainor, Connor	lw	rw, Bailey, Conacher, Blair
Barry, Weiland, Owen	c	c, Blair, Primeau, Bailey
Oliver, Clapper, Carson	rw	lw, Cotton, Jackson, Pettinger
Hitchman, Id		rd, Day, Duncan
Shore, rd		ld, Smith
Thompson, g		g, Chabot

Score—Boston 6, Toronto 5. Goals—Clapper 2, Weiland, Galbraith, Oliver, Shore for Boston; Jackson 2, Conacher 2, Cotton for Toronto. Assists—Weiland 2, Barry, Shore, Oliver for Boston; Primeau 2, Jackson, Conacher, Pettinger, Bailey. Referee—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

WOMEN'S EASTERN GOLF DATES

The Women's Eastern Golf Association championship and Griscom Cup team matches, which rotate between Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have returned to Boston this year, and will be held on the links of The Country Club of Brookline, June 2 to 7. Belmont Spring Country Club entertained the championship players the last time the event was held in Greater Boston. Miss Maureen Orcutt will defend the title won last year in the Philadelphia district.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 8, Marquette 3.
Colby 2, Bowdoin 1.
Amherst 3, Williams 1.
Middlebury 3, Norwich 0.

PHILADELPHIA NOW TIED WITH BOSTON

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	17	2	5	84	70	36
New Haven	11	5	13	89	71	27
Boston	11	4	13	102	96	26
Philadelphia	13	2	12	75	71	28
Springfield	10	1	15	54	76	21

RESULT TUESDAY
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Shaking off their losing streak after four in a row, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American Hockey League match here Tuesday night at the Arena, 3 to 0. Manager Gardiner's team played a much-improved game and thanks to the alert goaltending of Roberts, New Haven could not break through for a score. By winning, the Arrows tied Boston for third place.

The Arrows outskated the Eagles in the first period, but could not score until midway in the second, when Cahill took a pass from Andrews. Then Jackson, who was on the second line of defense for the first time, skated down the ice and scored. While New Haven had sent virtually its entire team down the ice late in the last period, Lessard took a cross pass from Andrews and scored. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		NEW HAVEN
Lessard, Klein	lw	rw, Whyte, Dye
Andrews, Tayor, c	c	c, Huges, Dye
Cahill, Bradley	rw	lw, Bouchard, Chouinard
Nichols, Jackson	ld	rd, Paulhus, Shay
Peters, Jackson	rd	ld, Speyer, White
Roberts	g	g, Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 3, New Haven 0. Goals — Cahill, Jackson, Lessard for Philadelphia. Assists—Andrews 2 for Philadelphia. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BRONSON WINS FLORIDA GOLF

CLEARWATER, Fla. (AP)—Leading a field of 68 senior golfers, ranging in age from 55 to 83, J. H. Bronson of New Haven, Conn., won the Florida West Coast championship here Tuesday, with a card of 77. P. P. Field of Albany, N. Y., won the low gross prize for the class A seniors (ages ranging from 55 to 64 years) with a 78. Low net in the same class was won by J. H. Jones, Westchester Biltmore Country Club, New York City, with a score of 75.

OHIO GOLFER QUALIFIES

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Harold Weber, five times Ohio state amateur golf champion, earned medal honors on St. Augustine links Tuesday in the qualifying rounds of the fourteenth annual St. Valentine's tournament for the William R. Kenan Jr. Cup. The Toledo veteran clipped a stroke from par on the outgoing nine, and finished with a score of 35—38—73.

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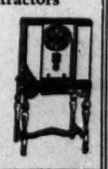
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YALE OUTLOOK IN SWIMMING

Strong Opposition in the League Dims Prospects of Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Yale University's prospects of maintaining its stand at the head of Eastern intercollegiate competitors in water sports, swimming and water polo, are the dimmest that Yale has faced in many years—not because Yale has such weak teams, but simply because the opposition is so strong that Yale's teams, which would ordinarily be considered of the first rank, might not come through to win a championship in either sport.

Yale's phenomenal record of past years in the two water sports makes it appear that Yale has some sort of a "right" to one of the first places, Eli natators having won 13 swimming championships in the last 14 years and four water polo titles in the last five years. But, with the United States Naval Academy water polo team setting the pace in water polo, and with Navy, Rutgers, Princeton, and Columbia all worthy rivals in swimming, it is beginning to look as if Yale's leadership might come to an end. The prospects indicates that Yale will probably win the swimming title, but that Navy will have no trouble in taking first honors in water polo.

Yale won the swimming championship last year, defeating Rutgers by being awarded the relay on the disqualification of one of the Rutgers swimmers. Not only is Yale the defending champion, but it has not lost a single competitor who was a regular on last year's winning combination, which fact leads to the conclusion that Yale, with its improving additions from the 1932 freshman team, should be stronger this year than last. And that is true, but the fact remains that three other teams in the league are also stronger than last year.

Few Graduate

By last June's graduation Yale lost Capt. J. A. Pope, a sprinter who could not win a regular place on the team because of the unusual ability of some of the juniors and sophomores, and C. R. Hogan and J. C. Kline, other sprinters. The loss of these men in no way materially weakened the team. While losing no competitors of exceptional ability, Yale has been improved by the advance of several freshman swimmers to the sophomore class, this making them eligible for varsity competition. One of these, L. B. Osborne '32, is the Blue team's best quarter-miler and has thus relieved Capt. John Howland Jr. '30 of participation in that longer swim so that he can concentrate his efforts on the sprints where he is best and most useful. Two other sophomores who have aided Yale no little are Bradford Butler '32 and J. K. Brines '32, sprinters, who are among the best short distance men Yale has and who alternate on the relay team.

Essentially, however, with the lone exception of Osborne in the 440-yard free style, Yale's team is the same as that which won the intercollegiate championship last winter.

In the sprints, the 50- and 100-yard dashes and the relay Yale has 10 men who could "make" practically any college team. The six outstanding ones, the ones who will bear the brunt of the competition, are Captain Howland, intercollegiate champion in the 50-, 100- and 220-yard freestyle events, Hamilton Lincoln '31, R. L. Messimer '31, D. H. Clement '31, Butler and Brines. Howland's time in the short dash is usually between 23 and 24 seconds, which is just about the best in college circles this year. The other sprinters are not far behind him, all being capable of about 25 seconds or less, this giving Yale a relay quartet that should hold its own against any rival combination to be met.

Osborne Second In League

In the 440 Osborne, who can cover the quarter mile in approximately 5:18 or 5:19 is probably the second best man in the distance swim in the league, Phillips, of Rutgers, who recently made 5:16 in a league meet is his superior. E. C. Leedy '31, D. B. Hardenberg '30, and Captain Howland, swam in this event last year, Howland will probably be kept out of the long swim this year, Leedy and Hardenberg are about on a par, seven or eight seconds behind Osborne.

In the breast-stroke Yale has N. W. Mill '30, former intercollegiate record holder for the event. There are several fine breast-stroke swimmers in the league, however, and, although Millard is much above the usual run of breast-strokers he will probably have an impossible task in remaining undefeated. Moles of Princeton, who broke Millard's record, is an almost certain winner. The remaining Yale swimmers in the event are of equal ability. While Millard is expected to make in the neighborhood of 2:38 and fractions, no other Yale man can better 2:45. Those who will swim in the event, besides Millard, are: W. H. Cleveland '30, C. D. Mercer '30, and Stanley Klein '32.

The back-stroke will be taken care of by veterans of last year's campaign, namely, E. G. Cahill '30 and R. D. Howse '30, with E. B. Paine '31 as substitute. Cahill is by far the best of the trio, his time being around 1:46. Howse is listed at 1:53 and Paine at 1:54. The latter two should not be able to win many points for Yale in the sort of competition the Elis face this year, but Cahill should win more often than he should lose.

Glascock In Diving

The 1928 intercollegiate champion fancy diver, M. A. Glascock '30, will again uphold the Yale standard this season. He suffered from a slump last year and lost many meets. It is said that he is much improved and that should mean that he will be hard to beat. His return to form should be of no little assistance to Yale in its efforts to retain its laurels against such a powerful array of opponents. W. S. Manuel '30, B. C. Smith '31, and J. A. Dodchaux '32 rank in that order behind Glascock.

In water polo Yale has one of the most uncertain teams in the intercollegiate league. The team consists largely of veterans, but last year's team was soundly beaten by the Navy and for that reason the outlook for any Yale success this year is thoroughly discouraging to Yale men. If Yale is to make any headway this season the team must improve. The team now consists of A. Z. Belous '31, goal; J. L. Peyton '30, right back; T. P. Underwood '32, the only sophomore on the team, left back; Capt. L. J. Rapoport '30, left forward; Howland, center forward; and F. W. Loeser '30, right forward. W. L. Paul '30 and M. W. MacDuffie '31 are leading substitutes. Howland is trying water polo for the first time and has strengthened the team considerably, but hardly enough to make it a real contender for championship honors. Navy and Columbia are the "class" of the league.

The Elis have had three easy meets so far this season, beating the Alumni, Wesleyan, and Pennsylvania without much ado. The real test will come Friday of this week when the Navy brings its undefeated swimming and water polo teams to the Yale pool for what should prove to be the deciding meet of the year. If Yale can beat Annapolis in either sport Friday, the Elis will have proved themselves the favorites for league championships.

Most Honors Go to H. Wood's Rink

Manitoba's Annual Bonspiel Closes After a Week of Fine Weather

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Manitoba's forty-second annual bonspiel was concluded here late Tuesday night and the major honors were carried off by Howard Wood's rink of the Granite Club of this city. His laurels were many, for not only did he capture the Governor-General Trophy, emblematic of the grand aggregate, but he also won the MacDonald Brier Trophy, the Ganong Trophy and the Shea Trophy. The MacDonald Brier championship entitles him to a trip to Toronto for the Canadian curling finals.

The achievements of this strong rink has been unequaled in many years. He will represent the Province of Manitoba at the Dominion play-offs and at the same time will play for the title that has been won by Gordon Hudson of Winnipeg for two successive years. Wood and his men won, except one, highest honor in every event they participated. They were winners of the MacDonald Brier event the first time it was placed in competition in 1925.

E. H. Brower of Toronto carried off the Sir John C. Eaton Trophy, the Grand Challenge. The Dingwall event was won by Leo Johnson, Strathcona Club, Winnipeg; the Birks Trophy by J. Campbell, Granite Club, Winnipeg; Kiewel Trophy by D. Cline, Glenboro, Man.; Purity Flour, H. McDonald, Deer Lodge, Winnipeg; the Black and Armstrong, N. Wise and L. Johnson, Strathcona; Free Press, S. MacDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Hudson Bay, E. H. Smith, Granite; Stovels, W. Robson, Strathcona.

The whole program for the trophies and prizes, amounting approximately to $13,000 in value, was completed in the record time of one week under ideal weather conditions. J. Campbell, Granite Club of Winnipeg, who was tied with Wood, Monday, for the grand aggregate, was eliminated on the final draw Tuesday night, when he lost in the Dingwall final, otherwise he would be representing Manitoba in the Canadian championships.

FRANCIS WARD IN THE SEMIFINALS

Defeats Ianicelli Easily in U. S. Open Squash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Francis Ward, the open champion, surmounted another obstacle in defense of his title in the United States open squash tennis championship Tuesday by defeating Thomas Ianicelli, the Essex County Country Club professional, 15—6, 15—0, 15—4. Only an occasional stroke by the younger player enabled him to make any stand at all against the champion.

The other match also went as expected, when Roland Dufton, the coach of the New York Athletic Club, had an easy task to dispose of Ernest Clark of the Columbia University Club, who is far better as a coach than as a player, 15—5, 15—8, 15—7. These two, with James Reid of the Crescent Athletic Club and Robert L. Cahill of Park Avenue Squash Club, will fight out the semifinals on Thursday, Cahill encountering Dufton, while Ward will have the little Scotsman of Crescent Athletic Club for a hard fighting opponent. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Third Round

Roland Dufton, New York A. C., defeated Ernest Clark, Columbia University Club, 15—5, 15—8, 15—7.

Frank Ward, City A. C., defeated Thomas Ianicelli, Essex County Country Club, 15—6, 15—0, 15—4.

MIXSELL MEETS A STRONG OPPONENT

Champion Is Extended in U. S. Senior Squash Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harold R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club met with unexpected opposition in his second round match in defense of the United States senior squash tennis championship, which he has won for the past three years, Tuesday at the Columbia University Club. A. J. Cameron, of the Shelton Club, put up a fine battle against the perennial champion, taking the first game, with the power of his strokes, and forcing Mixsell to play the sort of squash tennis that has placed him among the first 10, to win the deciding games. The score was 12—15, 15—5, 15—10, then the champion went ahead to enter the semifinal round in straight games, by defeating T. H. S. Andrews, of the Crescent Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—12.

Four other matches of the second round were also completed, without undue surprises. The summary:

UNITED STATES SENIOR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, 12—15, 15—5, 15—10.

T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club, won from Donald McKay, Yale Club, by default.

Merle Johnson, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—10, 15—4.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, defeated John A. Meehan, Columbia University Club, 15—2, 15—4.

W. Murray Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—8.

Third Round

H. R. Mixsell defeated T. H. S. Andrews, 15—3, 15—12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Washington State 29, Washington 26.
Yale 34, M. I. T. 17.
Syracuse 41, Cornell 25.
Dartmouth 45, Lowell T. S. 24.
Mass. Aggies 25, Trinity 19.
Norwich 36, Vermont 16.
R. I. State 36, Boston 30.
Wisconsin 29, Marquette 15.
Marquette (B) 29, Wisconsin (B) 12.
Oklahoma 25, Oklahoma Aggies 14.
Allison 22, Hope 21.
Missouri 29, Creighton 21.
St. Louis 35, Kansas Aggies 28.
St. Olaf 28, Gustavus Adolphus 26.
Ohio Wesleyan 43, Ohio 32.
Monmouth 24, Augustana 23.
Michigan State 36, Bethany 32.
Wheaton 42, Mount Morris 21.
Western Normal 26, Knox 24.
De Paul 39, Texas Mines 28.

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PICK-UPS

WILLIAM J. BARRETT veteran major-league outfielder and at one time an infielder, has signed his 1930 contract with the Boston Red Sox. He recently visited J. A. R. Quinn, Sox president, and presented his next year's document, signature affixed. That President Quinn is very much interested in the showing of the veteran is shown in the following statement: "Barrett has signed his contract and assured me that playing regularly would make a different ball player out of him, and added that he expected to have one of the best years of his career. I told him personally I thought he was one of the best ball players in the league, and that if he hustled every day, as he could hustle, there would be no reason why he should not be an outstanding player. I will be the most disappointed man in the business if Barrett does not have a wonderful season."

O. C. Orwoll, utility infielder with the Philadelphia Athletics most of last season, has been turned over to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League as part payment for First Baseman Keesey and Pitcher Mahaffey, whom Connie Mack secured several months back.

Saturday dates were distributed fairly evenly among the American League clubs for the coming season. Detroit received the greatest number, 13; Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, Cleveland and Chicago each were given 12, while St. Louis was presented with 11. The Senators are scheduled to play 17 Sunday games, two more than the Tigers, who will play 15.

Considering the National League, the following Saturday dates were handed out: Pittsburgh 15, St. Louis 13, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago 12, Brooklyn 11 and Cincinnati 9. Brooklyn was given 18 home games on Sunday and Cincinnati 16.

The veteran first baseman, Joseph I. Judge, for the last 13 years with the Washington Senators, will not only be a player during 1930, but will also act in the capacity of assistant manager. When Manager Walter P. Johnson is unable to take charge of the team, Judge will assume full responsibility.

The former star New York University athlete, Kenneth Strong, evidently found it too high a step from college baseball ranks to the major leagues. The New York Yankees signed him at the beginning of last season and sent him to the New Haven club of the Eastern League. The report comes from New Haven, however, that he has been given his unconditional release.

The Boston Braves recently signed Harold Baugher, shortstop, who played semiprofessional ball last season in Marion, Ind. He will, no doubt, be farmed out next season, to gain more experience.

Thomas Dunn has been engaged by the Boston Braves to officiate in their spring exhibition games. He is an Eastern League umpire.

The Washington Senators have released on option Edward Wineapple and Arthur A. Freeman, both pitchers, to the Chattanooga Club of the Southern Association.

The Cincinnati Reds have returned Joseph Bonowitz and Lee Stebbins to the Fort Worth club of the Texas League. Both players were purchased by the Reds conditionally at the close of last season.

The New York Giants have secured the veteran Southern Association umpire, William Brennan, to call balls and strikes at their spring training games.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	13	5	6	38	33	31
Vancouver	12	6	7	57	37	30
Seattle	10	7	8	52	41	27
Victoria	5	2	19	39	85	12

SEATTLE OVERWHELMS VICTORIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Setting up the season's largest one-sided scoring record and one of the largest in several years, the Seattle Eskimos defeated the Victoria Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game here Tuesday night, 10 to 0. The Cubs were unable to cope with the power of Seattle's attack. Three goals were scored in the first period. With the game four minutes old Sutherland scored on a pass from Browne. Browne got an individual score four minutes later and the Seattle captain also accounted for the third goal with a minute left on Harris's pass. Browne continued his spectacular work as the second period opened, during which Seattle registered six goals. In five minutes Browne converted Anderson's assist, and a minute later Browne passed to Harris for another score. Reinikka scored two goals and Sutherland and Anderson each got one before the game ended. Victoria braced in the third period. Savage got Seattle's tenth score unassisted after 15 minutes.

MRS. BARLOW SCORES LOW GROSS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, former holder of many titles and a tournament player of note for 25 years, showed Tuesday that she can still dominate in golf competition when she scored the low gross of 90 in the Silver Foils event held over the No. 1 course here. Mrs. Barlow beat out Mrs. Emmet French of Youngstown, Pa., by one stroke. The event, medal play with handicap, was won by the low net returned by Mrs. H. C. Buckminster, of Boston, who carded 92—16—75.

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OARSMEN OUT AT WASHINGTON

Varsity Outlook Brightest in Years—Freshmen Also Appear Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash. — Unsurpassed since 1926 in proven and potential material on hand the University of Washington varsity crew squad have begun intensive training work for the 1930 season with what is unquestionably the finest and most highly competitive turnout in the last four years. This situation indicates that Washington has better than good chances of winning for the first time since 1926 over the University of California in the annual spring regatta, and also places Washington well to the front for consideration as a national title contender at the Poughkeepsie regatta in June.

Surveying his turnout this year, Coach A. W. Ulbrickson has frankly reversed the customary coaching statement that he has a dearth of material and has indicated that for once actually sufficient material to complicate selection of the first shell is present.

Only words of hope that they might make the shell were in Coach Ulbrickson's address to last year's Poughkeepsie varsity, which included John G. Ginger '31, stroke; Richard E. Odell '31, No. 7; Gilbert J. Bowen Jr. '31, No. 6; Alton V. Philips '31, No. 5; Donald V. Morris '31, No. 4; Henry E. Schmidt '31, No. 3; Gerald F. Alcorn '31, No. 2; and Capt. Warren C. Davis '30, bow.

World of Material

"No one is making the crew this year on past reputation," Coach Ulbrickson said. "I hope you fellows who rowed at Poughkeepsie will, but there is a world of good material on hand. If any fellow makes the first boat it will be only through hard, consistent work and faithful training."

Probably the keenest race for the coming season will be for the pacesetter's job. Competing with Ginger, who paced the shell at Poughkeepsie last year, will be Edward C. Anderson '30, who was stroke of the varsity against California last spring, and who, in his sophomore year, won a junior varsity emblem for similar service. Ginger, now a little below weight at 172 pounds, is a long, easy stroking oarsman and a master at pace setting. Anderson has greater ability than any Washington oarsman to hit a high stroke and keep it. He in addition, knows pace setting thoroughly, and has picked up better than 10 pounds over his last year's weight, turning in at 183 pounds this year instead of 170. The weight is a substantial gain and he is stronger than ever.

While the great battle for the stroking position will lie between Ginger and Anderson, they will be spurred on by three contenders, any one of whom is capable of handling the berth with skill. Sheridan A. Berthiaume '32, stroke of the first freshman eight last year, is a big, strong oarsman, out this season to gain experience at any cost. Eugene Roehm Jr. '30, who paced the freshmen in1926 is back this year. He will be against another strong man in that particular anatomical region, when he competes with the third outstanding candidate for varsity stroke, Ferg Jansen '32, who took over the pace-setting job for last year's yearlings when a mishap forced Berthiaume out of the shell after the California regatta.

Leading Coxswain

The leading contender for varsity coxswain is Richard B. Harris Jr. '31, who was junior varsity coxswain at the California regatta and at Poughkeepsie, and who won his varsity "W" in the regatta with University of Wisconsin.

While a full crew of veterans is back from last year's varsity, still another eight can be recruited from 1929 junior-varsity emblem winners and first string substitutes now turning out. From last year's junior-varsity the Huskies have Bruce R. Murphy Jr. '31, bow or No. 3; Vernon O. Larson '30 No. 2; George C. Olstad '30, No. 6, and Wallace Litchfield Jr. '30, No. 7, in addition to Stroke Anderson and Coxswain Harris mentioned above. Besides last year's junior varsity emblem, Olstad also has a varsity letter to his credit, and Litchfield's junior varsity emblem last year was his second.

Substitutes from last year, always looking strong when it comes to competition, include Bert S. Kauffman '30, varsity letter man in 1928, junior-varsity 1929; Stanley M. Valentine '30, varsity 1928, junior-varsity 1929; James McMullen '30, William E. Wilson Jr. '31, and Phillip Lindeman Jr. '31—all strong contenders.

Freshmen Strong

Leland Shelton '31 and Henry Wentworth Jr. '31, football veterans, are also out to continue the successful starts made in 1929.

From the strong freshman squad there have reported: Walter C. Poot '33, No. 2; Loren W. Schoel '33, No. 3; Philip T. Johnson '33, No. 5; Karl B. Reese '33, No. 6; Arthur E. Gobler '33, No. 7; and Charles A. Noble '33, coxswain.

Excessively cold weather that postponed the varsity turnout until the unprecedently lato date of Jan. 20, has hampered Coach Ulbrickson and his men up to the present. At the first break in the weather he plans to take his men from under wraps and strenuously condition them with long rows and the usual three and four mile time trials before the California regatta, which will be held here, April 19.

COLLEGE NINE ARRANGES TRIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University has arranged a seven-game schedule for the southern training trip of its baseball nine, it is announced here by Paul Stewart, diamond coach. The trip starts April 14, and the team plays a game each day, eliminating Sunday. The dates are as follows: April 14 and 15—Central College, Fayette, Mo.; 16 and 17—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.; 18 and 19—University of Texas, Austin, Tex; 21—University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

THREE RED SOX PITCHERS SIGN

Secretary Mason of the Boston American League Baseball Club has announced the arrival of three more signed contracts for next season. Milton Gaston, John Russell, and Frank Bushcy, all pitchers, have returned their documents to Fenway Park, with signatures affixed. The two former named are veterans, while the latter is a newcomer to the Boston fans, being farmed out last season to the Pittsfield Club of the Eastern League, but who now looks ready to step into the majors.

CHICAGO YELLOW CAB'S YEAR

Preliminary report of Chicago Yellow Cab Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net profit of $2,490,340 after charges and federal taxes, but before a special write-off of $706,340 for obsolescence of equipment, applicable to previous years. Including this item as a charge against 1929 earnings, net profit is $1,785,000, equal to $4.46 a share on the 400,000 shares of capital stock, compared with net profit of $1,619,622 after charges and federal taxes in 1928, but before nonrecurring income of $212,964, representing refund of prior years' taxes, or $4.04 a share. Cash on hand on Dec. 31, 1929, exceeded $3,200,000 in cash for new equipment during the year.

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U. S. WOMEN GOLFERS WILL PLAY ABROAD

English Players Propose a Series About May 12

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, four times woman's golf champion of the United States has announced some of the details of the first international women's matches to be played abroad during the spring.

Miss Collett said she had received a letter from Miss Mollie Gourlay, English closed champion and open title holder of France, in which the latter proposed a series of matches between the women players of the United States and Britain about May 12.

Miss Gourlay explained she had consented to act as captain of the British team at the request of Miss Joyce Wethered, who is withdrawing from competitive golf this year.

While Miss Collett would not commit herself regarding the plan proposed by Miss Gourlay, she announced she would within a fortnight know definitely since she has "spoken to a number of American girls about the prospects of the international series and they are enthusiastic."

The United States champion has extended invitations to the following ranking players as well as others:

Miss Maureen Orcutt, Miss Helen L. Hicks, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Mrs. Henry B. Stetson, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Mrs. Harry Pressler, Miss Edith Quier, Miss Bernice Wall, Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Mrs. Leo Federman, Miss Virginia Wilson, Miss Fritzi Stifel, Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Miss Louise Fordyce, Mrs. O. S. Hill, Miss Peggy Wattles, Mrs. Marion Turple Lake, Mrs. Melvin C. Jones, Miss Marion Hollins and Miss Ruth Perry.

Miss Collett, who will captain the United States team, declared the American squad will be composed of as many representative players as accept the invitation, and the number of matches will be determined by the number of players in the invading group.

Stack Tops Senior Skaters at Saranac

NORTH AMERICA OUTDOOR SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Skater and Home	Points
Frank Stack, Chicago	40
Jack Shea, Lake Placid	30
Irving Jaffee, New York	30
Alex Hurd, Toronto	10
Ray Murray, New York	10

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. (AP)—While widely known ice stars split first places in the North American amateur outdoor speed-skating championships here Tuesday, Frank Stack of Chicago, a virtual unknown, collected a pair of second places and was in the lead for the senior skating title with 40 points.

Jack Shea, of Lake Placid, present titleholder, was unbeatable in the 220-yard dash, and Irving Jaffee, of New York, won the three-quarter mile, giving each a 30-point total for second place. Stack was second in both these events and is considered a serious contender. Shea was extremely fast in his specialty, equaling the amateur record.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 63

DAVID T. TROTTIER

Montreal, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with the Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League in the 1928-29 season. He was born in Pembroke, Ont., Canada, June 25, 1905. He is 5ft. 10½in. in height, weighs about 167 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays left wing. His record:

1921-22—Pembroke school hockey league.
1922-23—St. Michael's College Jrs., Ontario Hockey Association.
1923-24—St. Michael's College Jrs., Ontario Hockey Association.
1924-25—University of Toronto, Ontario Hockey Association.
1925-26—Toronto Grads., Ontario Hockey Association.
1926-27—Toronto Grads., Ontario Hockey Association.
1927-28—Toronto Grads., Ontario Hockey Association.
1928-29—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League.

18 2-5s. Allen Potts of New York lost whatever chance he may have had when he fell after pressing Shea.

Jaffee sprinted into the lead on next to the last lap in his event and led from then on. Raymond Murray of New York City gave Stack a close race for second place, only to be beaten.

The intermediate and junior races were well contested. Howard Malone of Saranac Lake won the intermediate 220 and Al Krux of New York City was first in the junior 220. The small boy had his chance in three events, a 440-yard race for boys under 14, a 220-yard dash for those under 12 and a 440-yard race for lads of 10 and under. The first of these was won by Orlei Duffy of Toronto, the second by Andy Stearns of Saranac Lake and the last by Alfred Reed of Lake Placid. The conditions were almost perfect. Today the races will continue here and Thursday and Friday they will move to Lake Placid. The summary:

Senior Races: 220-Yards — Won by Jack Shea, Lake Placid; Frank Stack, Chicago, second; Alex Hurd, Toronto, third. Time—18 2-5s. (equals record).

Three-quarter Mile—Won by Irving Jaffee, New York City; Frank Stack, Chicago, second; Ray Murray, New York, third.

Intermediate Event: 220-Yards—Won by Howard Malone, Saranac Lake; Jack Marr, Toronto, second; Herbert Flack, Toronto, third. Time—19s.

Junior Event: 220-Yards—Won by Al Krux, New York City; Wilbur Marks, Chicago, second; Sherwood Bleb, Buffalo, third. Time—20 3-5s.

Under 14 years: 440-Yards—Won by Orlei Duffy, Toronto; J. Barry, Lake Placid, second; A. Eccleston, Lake Placid, third. Time—45s.

Under 12 Years: 220-Yards—Won by Andy Stearns, Saranac Lake; Miles Vannortwick, Saranac Lake, second; Charles Barry, Lake Placid, third. Time—24s.

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RICH PEASANT CLASS MUST GO, IS STALIN FIAT

(Continued from Page 1)

correspondent, frequently bursting out in abuse of these "class enemies" writes:

"Now they await the spring, in order to be expelled from the regions of complete collectivization. They no longer occupy their former spacious homes. The collectivist revolution has driven them from the buildings which formerly belonged to them. The kulaks have hired from the poor peasants kitchens or huts where they have temporarily established themselves. The homes of the kulaks have been appropriated for clubs, schools and dwellings of the poor. And the kulaks understand ever more keenly that there is nothing on which they can count in the village. Every honest member of a collective farm avoids the kulak."

Cattle Taken Away

From a village in the Orel district comes the following brief but grim communication regarding the fate of the kulaks:

"We don't use soft measures with the kulaks. By decisions of general meetings we deprive them of land and take away their property and cattle, which pass into the possession of the collective farm."

So the kulak is rapidly sharing the fate which has already overtaken the pomeschik, or big landowner, of prerevolutionary days. Threatened with expropriation if he continues to function as an individualist farmer, barred from entrance into the collective farms, the kulak has no future in the village, and it is difficult to imagine what he can find in the way of occupation in the towns. Certainly none who was known as a former kulak would be likely to receive employment in a state factory.

A policy that dooms to economic extinction a whole class of people whose sole crime, in many cases, is that by superior industry and thrift they have raised themselves a little above the miserably low level which characterizes the living standards of the Russian peasant masses may seem ruthless. But ruthlessness runs like a red streak through the pages of Russian history and revolutionary doctrinaires, with their tendency to see life in terms of classes and ideas, and not of individuals, are never softhearted.

Misery Ignored

The misery of the kulak family, driven from its native home, makes no impression upon the Communist, properly hardened in the doctrine of class war and convinced that the kulak is an enemy of society and that the majority of the peasants will improve their lot in the collective farms. In the same way the Tsarist officials of the last century who were responsible for the deportation of a considerable number of the Muhammadan tribesmen of the Caucasus into Turkey, considered the suffering which these deportees might sustain, as a result of being torn from their mountain villages, as of no moment in comparison with their ideal of a Russified and pacified Caucasus.

The campaign of economic extermination against the kulak which is being emphasized every day in the press means a tremendous intensification of the struggle to place Russian agriculture on a completely collective basis. Only last spring, as is evident from a previously unpublished speech by Stalin, which is now being circulated, Stalin was obliged to defend against the criticisms of the right oppositionists, Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsky, the policy of forcibly taking from the kulak his surplus grain at the state fixed prices. Now, with the right opposition silenced and crushed, Stalin proposes to take from the rich peasant not only his surplus grain, but his house, his cattle and machinery, in short, to reduce him to beggary.

This means that the Communist Party, so far as its agrarian policy is concerned, is burning its bridges behind it. Up to this time there was always a chance, although an increasingly faint one, that if the collective farms did not prove so successful as was anticipated, there could be a reversion to the former policy of tolerating and, to a limited extent, encouraging the individual peasant. But now the most capable and successful of the individual peasant farmers, the kulaks, are openly marked for ruin and expropriation.

There can scarcely be any turning back after such a decisive step, which recalls the most ruthless measures of the civil war period, such as the institution of the so-called Committees of the Poor, which were formed in 1918 to despoil the richer peasants of their grain and share the proceeds with the hungry cities.

The die has been cast. Either the collective farms must succeed, in which case Stalin can claim the glory of solving a problem that baffled Lenine himself, that of fitting the peasant into the socialist order; or the Soviet régime will face the greatest economic crisis which it has encountered since the inauguration of the New Economic Policy.

If one bears in mind the magnitude of the issues involved in this alternative, one can understand why about three-quarters of the energy and attention of the ruling Communist Party are concentrated upon the "agrarian front," why 25,000 of the most reliable industrial workers are being sent into the villages to act as agitators and as directors of the collectivization movement, why such strenuous efforts are being made to eliminate the obstacles to a successful spring planting.

The two most formidable of these obstacles up to date would seem to be the widespread destruction of cattle by peasants who feel that in any case personal possession of the animals will be lost in the collective farms and the high percentage of tractors which stand in need of basic repair before they can be used for plowing.

The Listener Speaks

GEN. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, chairman of President Hoover's crime commission, had a message in the "Flag Talks for Children" program, on Tuesday, which was well worth hearing. He spoke on the flag as a symbol of good will. This program was heard through the WEAF chain at 5:15.

If any further indication were needed of the passing of jingoism, a comparison of this fine treatment of the meaning of the American flag with its presentation to pupils in the average school a decade or so ago should prove convincing.

General Wickersham's Huguenot forebears were mentioned in a brief introductory talk which traced their migrations from Europe to the Carolinas and elsewhere. Martin Luther's famous hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," which was particularly associated with them, was played with slow solemnity by the band.

The General began by pointing out the exaggerated importance which has hitherto been attached to war as an essential part of human experience. The fact is, he asserted, that it has really occupied very little of the life of America—about 18 years in all—and it is not much more prominent in the existence of most of the other leading powers. The "Pax Romana," he said, was merely a time of recuperation before more wars of conquest were undertaken by that essentially military people—but the peace of the world today is an end in itself. The history of this peace which is now the basis of existence was traced briefly through the several Hague conferences to the Briand-Kellogg treaty and the present negotiations in London. All these manifestations of the temper of the world are valuable steps, said General Wickersham, but, above all, it is necessary to think in terms of peace and to recognize that others are very similar to ourselves.

Armies and navies are no longer considered as means of conquest or aggression, it was stated, but rather as police forces for the protection of the universal peace from disturbance by lawless minorities.

General Wickersham likened the white bars of the flag to peaceful thoughts and the stars to "white mandates of peaceful settlement." As they represent the unity of interest of the 48 states, he said, they can well symbolize the larger unity of the civilized world so that the flag can properly be said to stand for peace on earth and good will to men.

As a new example of the turning of swords into plowshares, the RKO presentation at 10:30 through the WEAF Chain, originated on the U. S. S. Pensacola, which served the purpose of a regular radio studio. This was said to be the first time that a network program has been radiocast from the deck of a battleship. Leo Reisman's orchestra and a group of RKO artists were assisted by some of the personnel of the vessel in presenting the program which centered about an adaptation of "Hit the Deck." D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 13

Transoceanic Radiocasts

Vernon Bartlett, BBC Commentator (WJZ, WIOD, WAPI, WSMB, KVOO, WKY, KPRC, CKGW, WOR [by special arrangement]). Résumé of the London conference. 5.

Frederic William Wile (CBS transcontinental). Columbia's conference observer. 8:15.

Rhythmic Music

Ebony Twins, two pianos; Marie Gerard, soprano (CBS). Single solo by Miss Gerard. "Diga Do," "Dizzy Fingers," and popular medley by pianos. 5.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Dinner dance period. 6:30.

Fannie Brice; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Miss Brice opens with the song that made her famous, "My Man," her second is "Cooking Breakfast for the Man I Love," written by her song writer husband, Billy Rose, from her new talkie. "Be Yourself," her third, a comedy selection. In addition to his usual popular song, "guess," waltz, and talkie medleys, Mr. Vallee adds a "frat" medley, his own Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Stations WBAP, WOAI, KPRC and WKY now carry the full hour. 8.

"Sparkers" (Champion—WJZ Chain). Sport drama on the 1925 World's Series by Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone soloist; dance orchestra directed by Gustave Haenschen. 8:30.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Songs of the "Who's Who's" of the popular world in medley fashion, Jerome Kern, Vincent Youmans, Richard Rodgers and the trio of De Sylva, Brown and Henderson. Phil Dewey, soloist. 10.

Bert Lowe and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS transcontinental). 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Women Have Their Way" (CBS transcontinental). Marriage schemes in a little Andalusian town in Spain, drama of the Brothers Quintera, by Eva La Gallienne and her Civic Repertory Theater Company. 6:30.

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). Bringing to the microphone Henry Grinnell, American shipbuilder; Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, French statesman. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Coronado's Quest for the 'Seven Golden Cities of the West'" (Conoco—NBC Chicago). One of the famous explorations of the gullible Spaniards into the desert region of southwestern United States. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF Chain) Regular orchestra under the direction of Milton Schwartzwald. 5.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; concert orchestra (WJZ Chain). Ponchielli aria; composition of Sir Landon Ronald, English conductor; "Cherry Tree," of Robert Braine, American, by Miss Baker, Handel aria; "A Memory," of Rudolph Ganz, American conductor, and Forsyth ballad by Mr. Webb. "Golden Gems" period. 8.

Male Quartet; Concert Orchestra (CBS transcontinental). "Manhattan Moods" period ranging from classical to highly popular. 8:30.

Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Singing Violins (Seiberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Program reminiscent of the approaching sentimental holiday. 8.

"Jack Frost Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Selections from Romberg's "Student Prince" and "Marianne," talkie tune, by orchestra, open. First solo by Oliver Smith, tenor, is talkie tune, followed by Drdla's "Souvenir," by director-violinist, Eugene Ormandy. Show hits of 1901 with interpolations by both soloists. De Koven music. Berlin ballad, medley from Duncan Sisters' talkie round out program. 9:30.

Leonard Stokes, baritone; male quartet; concert orchestra (Maxwell — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Victor Herbert, Sigmund Romberg, Vincent Youmans music, picture music, ballads. 9:30.

Recording Artists (Radio-victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Salon orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. 10.

Grand Opera Concert (CBS transcontinental). By Columbia's opera soloists and large symphony orchestra directed by Howard Barlow. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (WEAF Chain). National Grand Opera Company production. 11.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 6.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Lalo's overture to "Le Roi d'Ys"; "Bandanna Sketches," an English interpretation of Negro music; Debussy waltz, "Le Plus Que Lente"; Hosmer's "Southern Rhapsody." 7.

The Vagabonds (CBS transcontinental). String group under the direction of Emery Deutsch.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Some characteristic selections are of interest. 11.

"Dream Boat" (CBS transcontinental). Slumber music under the direction of Emery Deutsch. 11.

Characteristic Music

"In a Russian Village" (CBS transcontinental). Russian music by Mme. Valentinova, contralto; Villagers' Male Quartet; and balalaika orchestra directed by Peter Biljo. 9:30.

Educational

"Canal Boat and Covered Wagon" (Baldwin-Wallace—WTAM). A phase of American history discussed by W. C. Pautz, professor of history at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O. 6:45.

Talks

"A Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF Chain) From NBC studios in the Nation's capital. 7:30.

"National Forum" (CBS transcontinental). Talks by government officials and other high figures in public life, under the direction of Oliver Owen Kuhn, managing editor of the Washington Star. 10:30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MAY DIVIDE TEACHING WORK

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Following a conference here of trustees of the University of New Hampshire and members of the State Board of Education, a committee was named to consider the division of teacher training work between the university and the two training schools, one at Plymouth and one at Keene.

There has been for some time a duplication of effort between the institutions, and the conference today was called to decide on how to eliminate the duplication. The committee is Gov. C. W. Tobey, chairman; Orton B. Brown, Board of Education; Dwight Hall, chairman, university trustees; Edward M. Lewis, president of the university, and Ernest W. Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education.

HARVARD EDISON MAN TO RETIRE THIS YEAR

Prof. Arthur E. Kennelly, for seven years principal electrical assistant to Thomas A. Edison, is to become professor of electrical engineering emeritus after the close of the present academic year, it is announced at Harvard University Hall.

John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia, and Adolph Goldschmidt, professor at the University of Berlin, will come to Harvard as lecturers for half of the academic year 1930-31. Each will be the first incumbent of a recently endowed lectureship. Professor Dewey will be William James lecturer in philosophy during the second half of the next academic year; Professor Goldschmidt will be Kuno Francke professor of German art and culture for the first half of the year.

Brookline to Select Candidates to Office

Contests for five town offices will be settled Friday in Brookline when voters will select candidates for selectmen, school committee, assessors, auditors and constables. No opposition has appeared for other town offices.

Eight candidates are contending for five places on the board of selectmen, the Brookline Citizens' Committee having indorsed for renomination the present incumbents. Another committee is supporting David B. Church's candidacy, a third is out for William J. Hickey Jr., while still another presents Dennis F. Bowen for the office. Dr. N. Brooks Morrison seeks a place on the school committee on which three present members seek renomination, while Ernest T. Davey is opposing Capt. John T. Comerford, for the office of assessor.

There are six candidates in the field for auditor, two of whom seek renomination. Of the others Ames Nowell, a certified public accountant, has adopted the slogan, "Select an auditor for auditor." Other candidates for the office are Sidney E. Whitman and Stewart Dalzell Jr.

RAILWAY MUST RUN PENDING BUS LINE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Public Service Commission, in an order issued here, provisionally granted permission for the Claremont Railway Company to discontinue its passenger service. Permanent discontinuance was asked in a petition by the Claremont company on the ground that insufficient revenue was received from passenger service.

The commission ruled that discontinuance will be permitted "contemporaneous with any person or corporation engaging in the business of operating motor vehicles" over the route served by the company at present. This is interpreted as meaning that the company must continue service until the establishment of a bus route.

News of Freemasonry

ACQUISITION of two groups of manuscripts with rare historic interest is announced by the Board of General Activities of the Grand Lodge of New York. The first collection includes more than a score of old French certificates, diplomas, etc. Most noteworthy is a parchment receipt written in 1414 by one Estienne Gaudin, an operative Master Mason, acknowledging payment for work done. It bears a seal stamped with square and compasses. Another valuable item is a certificate issued by the Grand Orient of France in 1775 with several signatures, among them that of Stephen Morin, founder of the Scottish Rite in America. Another is a map of 1789, showing location in France of Commanderies of the Order of Hospitallers. These were presented to Grand Lodge by Brother David Eugene Smith. The other collection, a gift from Ossian Lang, Grand Historian, consists of four New York State lodge warrants, with dates from 1803 to 1818. Three bear the signature of DeWitt Clinton, Grand Master. These documents will be treasured by the Grand Lodge Library.

Two districts of Missouri, the three hundred and thirtieth and fifty-seventh, report a record year in activity of their employment bureau. While tabulations are not complete, it is estimated that fully 2000 unemployed Masons or their dependents were placed in positions in 1929, the most successful year in the history of the bureau. This compares with 1741 placements for the preceding year. Approximately 850 calls on employers were made by William C. Helm, the secretary, during the 12 months ending Dec. 31.

Texas lodges have been inspired during the last month by a series of meetings addressed by Judge Hiram F. Lively of Dallas, Grand Master. His message urged more rigid observance of Masonic law by members and strict performance of duty on the part of all lodge officers as well as co-operation with Grand Lodge policies by District Deputies. He called special attention to the desire for support of the service and educational program, advising both officers and members to make careful use of the symbolic study course in Masonry as well as all other literature supplied by the Educational Committee.

Lancaster Memorial Lodge No. 160, Lancaster, Tex., celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with a special meeting and public assembly in the high school auditorium. Grand Master Hiram F. Lively delivered an address on Masonic citizenship, calling particular attention to the influence exerted by the fraternity in promoting the public schools of the State. The history of Lancaster Lodge was reviewed by Brother S. L. Randlett, Past Master. He called attention to the first prohibition measure of which he had knowledge, a special law passed in the '70s when the Masonic Institute was in existence, making it illegal to "sell or drink liquor in any form" within a mile of the school.

Pleasing tribute to the helpfulness of Brother C. C. Hunt, Iowa Grand Secretary, and editor of the Grand Lodge Bulletin, has been paid by Brother Robert J. Cranston of Caledonia, Ont. The gift is a handmade gavel of selected wood, bearing on the head an inlaid H.

Sunnyside Lodge, No. 577, of Los Angeles, shows enterprise in keeping brethren enthusiastic by its monthly bulletin, called Sunnyside Gavel. This is just entering on its seventh year of usefulness in keeping its members informed regarding lodge activities and the general aims and progress of the fraternity.

Ohio Masons of the Cryptic Rite gathered in large numbers recently to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Lima Council, No. 20, R. & S. M. Its charter was issued in 1854 to Eli Bond, who was thrice Illustrious Master under dispensation. The observance included conferring of the degrees and inspection with an address by Dr. Frank C. Hendley, Past Grand Master, who as chairman of the ritual committee wrote the Riblah section of the Superexcellent Degree. Inspection was conducted by Harvey T. Graceley of Marion, Grand Marshal. A notable feature was the presentation of an honorary membership certificate to Grand Master Ewing V. Burns of Findlay by John E. Hare, thrice Illustrious Master of Lima Council.

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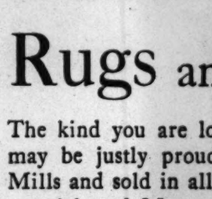

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THIRD FLOOR

THE HOME FORUM

Robert Bridges, O. M.

AS FAR as modest means have allowed I have long been a subscriber to those periodicals and reviews which carry the significant news of the day, as distinguished from the sensational. To have brought to us day by day the findings of those who seek for the essential among the ephemeral is a continuing joy. Not that we always are of their opinion, but the intention makes even their failures better than the news of the latest excitement, as a rule, that is. Sometimes the latest excitement is also of the essence of history, but there are many exceptions. Such an exception was that piece of news which less than a year ago informed me that Robert Bridges had been awarded the Order of Merit. For my own part I knew then that I had read a significant piece of news. Succeeding events have but served to bring it to a greater worth. And the end is not yet.

Before speculating upon the increasing value which the future may give to this receding event, let us appraise its value as it is indicated up to the present. Among those who noted the event it was evident that not all who noted it were convinced of its significance. Some even seemed to regard it as matter for jest. "The coarser press" (to borrow a pointed phrase from Hugh Walpole) found in the event opportunity to be mildly satirical. Not a few still seem to think that a Poet Laureate is a human antique handed down from the days of Queen Anne. If he does not write poetry for every royal occasion that is evidence that he is not fulfilling the end for which he was appointed.

But just what is a Poet Laureate's task in a day when democracy is at the helm of the State though the King be upon the throne? To answer that question calls for the asking of more. Evidently by his silences Robert Bridges has been answering some of them. The day for fulsome adulation of royalty is gone. The Victorian era is behind us. It is required of a Poet Laureate that he be something other than Tennysonian. Remembering our Tennyson, however, it might be said that a Poet Laureate of today must be something of a Ulysses in that he is a part of all that he has met. If I have made my judgment correct the thing of chief importance about a Poet Laureate now is, not how much he bends to royalty, but how well he reveals democracy.

It is just at this nexus that one can come to appreciate the work of Robert Bridges, O. M. In many ways, not at first apparent, he has been the exponent of democracy. I hasten to add that this has been revealed by his attitude rather than by his arguments. Robert Bridges has not been particularly interested in making speeches, but he has been vitally interested in speech; which is probably far better. I count that, in a Poet Laureate, of the very essence of democracy. He is the people's man. Some time ago a writer in T. P.'s Weekly told how Dr. Bridges "rejoices in the possibilities of wireless broadcasting." Dr. Bridges himself says that possibly it will make for "a stricter standardization" of language, and "this points to its making a differentiation of dialects on the scientific basis of their acoustical merits, which implies the utilitarian recognition of an æsthetic standard which has hitherto been scouted as a vain fancy of educated taste." Whoever speaks so reveals himself as a friend of democracy. But it may be protested that this has to do with phonetics. Exactly so. There is a close relation between phonetics and poetry. In his own quiet way Robert Bridges has constantly emphasized this.

And England gave this man the Order of Merit; a Poet Laureate who writes not fulsomely about royalty, a Poet Laureate whose experiments in sound and spelling in their latest expression are leading critics to ask: "Has Dr. Bridges written a masterpiece or started a crusade?" As usual in this matter of dispensing honor England is right. Whether it was specifically stated as to why England awarded this honor to Dr. Bridges, I do not know. The question as to his contribution to literature, by his recently published work, is held in abeyance for further consideration. Just what he has done for, or to, the English language is still uncertain. Sufficient just now is it for us to know that he has tried greatly to do something worth while. When Thomas Moult wrote a review of Bridges' volume, "New Verse Written in 1921" it was titled: "A Laureate as Pioneer." Perhaps England gave him the Order of Merit because he is both.

Robert Bridges awakens our admiration because he carries with him a fine sense of freedom without being embarrassed by the possible concomitancy of foolishness. Somehow he carries through his experiments with a quiet dignity which rather attracts than irritates us. Perhaps this is because when one in his position does these things he becomes our leader in adventure with that of which purists have made an idol. When age dares to experiment with the sacrosanct, youth takes courage. We have seen what some of our new poets have done to the English language, and we have not been enamored by their attempts. Perhaps, if one word can describe them, it is that they are non-Ulyssean. Or it might be better to say that if they be like unto Ulysses, it has to be added that they have not "met" much. This cannot be said concerning Robert Bridges. I see that J. C. Squire calls the recently published long poem by Bridges "a mine of quintessentialized knowledge and a fountain of wisdom." I can well believe it after the summary of its main points which were given recently in this column by N. S. But long before Bridges published this poem he had given the world his anthological collection, "The Spirit of Man." He who would be the spokesman of democracy must be a great gatherer. If he cannot originate greatly (and have not the American publishers said of Bridges that "a few of his gentle love lyrics will survive as minor poetry") at least he could collect much. Possibly the publishers did not foresee the writing of "The Testament of Beauty!"

Not yet have I come to the reading of this new work, and it is likely that I shall not do so for some little time yet. But I have read enough to see that it is a book for me to read in my own good time when mood, book, and nook, these three, do agree. N. S. tells us that it is not a rash conjecture to say that scarcely two hundred of the two thousand who bought up the first impression of "The Testament of Beauty" "were fitted by education and experience to appreciate with any approach to justice both the matter and form of the poem." I know I am one to be grouped with the eighteen hundred. I have much to learn. When I lived in England as a lad she was not giving to her growing sons and daughters in the factories "education and experience" such as would fit them in later years to "appreciate with any approach to justice" such a poem as has now been published by her Poet Laureate, Ruskin was making the attempt. But Ruskin was not England. N. S. is right, terribly right about the approach. But, if we cannot come "with any approach to justice" to the reading of this work, we can come with the proper sense of humility. Perhaps many bought the first impression from sheer curiosity. Others who bought were probably bibliophiles only. But I like to think that of this multitude (for two thousand is a multitude in the field of poetry) the many bought because they were hungry—yet not for bread, and England's Poet Laureate perhaps had that which could satisfy. This is greatness: to have a man in the ripeness of the years write concerning "The Testament of Beauty." So many of our hectic poets, fanfaring round in what they call "new verse" seem not to have passed the green-apple stage of poetry. I have read of a book recently published which professes to be the confessions of a "tamed cynic." But in poetry we seem to have the untamed ones! Meanwhile sufficient for the near future is the chance to read concerning "The Testament of Beauty." In the days when I was a lad it was thought that the best way of education was to give the pupil something worth while to "go at." Robert Bridges seems to have provided that for this day and generation, as Browning, in his way, provided it a generation ago. Therefore, having read with profit, often, in the works of Robert Bridges in the past, I look with anticipatory pleasure to the book as yet unread.

F. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Photo by Archives Photographiques, Paris

Arashiyama in the Spring. After a Painting on Silk by Kaho Kawakita.

THIS painting on silk by Kaho Kawakita ranks the artist high among the Japanese modernists. It evoked praise at an exhibition in Paris for its delicacy, its composition, and the unusual skill shown in depicting atmosphere. Here we have hill and river in early morning. The mist is being slowly wafted by a gentle breeze up from the river and up the sides of the hill. Some pine trees are smothered by the veil, and others are already emerging from it. Boatmen are busy with their craft. They cannot see what we are seeing.

We stand high up on the other bank. Our trees are clear; the pine branches are graceful umbrellas against the rain of mist, and to the right a tree in blossoms sings prettily of spring.

Lincoln

There was a boy of other days,
A quiet, awkward, earnest lad,
Who trudged long weary miles to get
A book on which his heart was set—
And then no candle had!

He was too poor to buy a lamp
But very wise in woodsmen's ways.
He gathered seasoned bough and stem,
And a crisping leaf, and kindled them
Into a ruddy blaze.

Then as he lay full length and read,
The firelight flickered on his face,
And etched his shadow on the gloom.
And made a picture in the room,
In that most humble place.

The hard years came, the hard years went,
But, gentle, brave, and strong of will,
He met them all. And when to-day
We see his pictured face, we say,
"There's light upon it still."

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "Child's Life."

The Dazzling Crucible

Newspaper items about the production of copper, the amounts on hand at mines or factories, and the fluctuations of its cost per pound, are by themselves rather dull. But for the writer these have now become aglow with interest. All because a friend employed in a great wire mill arranged for him to see copper poured and ingots of the metal made.

In the smelting furnace when the molten copper was ready to be decanted, its surface as revealed between opaque scarfs of the floating dross, gleamed exquisitely limpid as the open sky between clouds of sunset. A fragment of charcoal moving across this clarity suddenly and unaccountably spurted up a plume of delicate violet flame.

Fiery vapors exhaled continuously from the gorgeous lake. One would not have been surprised to see any marvel happen upon the body of such fierce liquescence. Its dazzling radiance suggested some portentous pool in the fluent golden rondure of the sun itself!

It hardly seemed possible that the men who were to pour the copper could approach near enough to its appalling heat to dip in their ladles. Stripped to the waist, they advanced with muscular forms turned to living statues of ruddy gold. Where their long-handled vessels were thrust into the great crucible, it revealed a beautiful translucent hue of pale mauve, or pinkish-gray, full of luster.

The heat rose in visible tremors from the full ladles, and the violent yet superb radiance of their contents struck upward against the grimly set faces and bare torsos of the pourers, with dramatic contrast of intense scarlet and black shadows, which an artist of modern labor themes would have been fascinated to reproduce upon his canvas.

As fast as the men filled an ingot-mold this was turned over into a trough full of water. The sudden cooling shrank the ingot so that it was released from the container and plunged to the bottom of the trough amid a hissing surge that boiled up savagely against the now empty mold, and made it jolt and resound as though struck by a sledge hammer. Then as the rage of the water subsided, the observer could discern the great bar of metal still smoldering under the water, like some strange creature of the sea whose phosphorescence was hot ruby in hue, instead of the usual cool and refulgent silver.

The Desert's Plea

They wrong me who proclaim
That I am but a desert waste,
I only sleep and beauty's best
I may supremely taste.

You have not summonsed forth
My forces nor have deeply called
My fettered energy that waits
By guarding hillsides walled.

The centuries have held
My bounden silence wholly good,
Then grant me this, oh eager man,
I have not understood.

But give me cooling drink;
Invest me with your wooing skill
And then behold my readiness
To answer to your will.

I slumber as a child
Who has not heard its nurse's voice:
Cry out, lift up, for sleeping thus
I have not any choice!

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Oldest of the Arts

It is true that in our American art, which is being developed, mural painting is a late comer, but it is a late comer because of all the branches of art it has become the most complicated in its organization. And although it is recent with us, it is a notable fact that it is older than history—is, indeed, the oldest of the arts. To try to place one branch of art above another would be to waste time in the attempt to sustain an untenable proposition. Decorative painting, portrait-painting, landscape-painting, are the peers of each other, and attain the exchangeable headship in accord with the temperament and preference of those who practise and those who admire. Yet it is undeniable that, of the three, decorative painting is the oldest and the most inclusive. Within the last twenty years there has arisen a wide-spread interest in it, and it has been celebrated generously, and praised for being what it is—one of the highest forms of artistic expression. . . . There was never a greater fallacy than that which attributes an even relatively weak personality to the successful decorator, as I shall hope to demonstrate by future argument. . . .

In the main, however, decoration has met with a most generous recognition on the part of both artists and public, and it deserves it; for, I repeat, it is the oldest, the most inclusive, and the most exacting of the arts. It began with the cave-dweller hacking bone into rude suggestion of men and animals, or scratching outlines upon the rock; it culminated as a supreme teacher, through the arts, of patriotism, morals, and history, in temples and cathedrals and town halls. The greatest artists who ever lived have been the acolytes of this ministrant decoration—Phidias, Donatello, Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo, Correggio, Veronese, Rubens, to name only a few of them, were decorator-painters, and decorator-sculptors.—From "Mural Painting in America," by EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD.

Samvirke

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ALDRI har der været et så bydende krav på samvirke som idag. Civilisasjonens fremadskriden, som i sitt kjølvann bringer de hurtige meddelelses- og samferdselsmidler, har gjort samvirke til en tvingende nødvendighet. Vi finner denne tendens uttrykt i forretningsverdenen i den iøinefallende centralisasjon av mektige forretningsinteresser. I den politiske verden har vi Nasjonenes Forbund, som blev grunnet for å lette samvirket mellem en fierhet av bestående regjeringer. Overalt er der virksomme nasjonale og internasjonale organisasjoner som ved hjelp av sammenslutning søker å gjøre videre fremskritt på alle livets områder. Hvilket felt vi enn vil undersøke, enten det hörer inn under industri, pengevesen, landbruk eller politikk, er det idag klart at forbedrede tilstander kun kan nåes ved hjelp av større samvirke.

Samvirke er et privilegium som kommer til den enkelte, med krav om nedleggelse av selviske mål og ærgjerrighet. Dette innebærer foredling av den menneskelige karakter, og Christian Science leder oss i vår streben efter å nå dette mål. Som Mary Baker Eddy skriver i "The People's Idea of God" (s. 11): "Over menneskelige rettigheters plattform la oss bygge et nytt grunnlag for mere guddommelige krav,—nemlig Sjelens overherredømme over sans, hvor mennesket samarbeider med og blir underlagt sin Skaper." Vi må anerkjenne det ene allvitende guddommelige Sinns styre. Vi må underordne menneskelig vilje og menneskelige meninger under guddommelig lov. Da vil vi føle gleden ved fremskritt, og våre bestrebelser, som styres av guddommelig Prinsipp, vil bære god frukt.

Samvirke er bygget på lydighet mot lov. I guddommelig Videnskaps rike finner vi at de eneste virkelige lover er Guds lover, og de er harmoniens, fredens, rettferdighetens, og kjærlighetens lover. Menneskeslekten må tenke over disse lover, lære mere av deres praktiske betydning og nærme sig Gud, den store Lovgiver. I den bønn som Kristus Jesus lærte sine disipler i sin Bjergpreken, finner vi disse ord: "Ske din vilje, som i himmelen, saa og paa jorden." Måtte alle idag bære denne bønn i sitt hjerte. Det er de rette ønskers bønn, som vender sig bort fra en materiell oppfattelse av tilværelse i forventning om åpenbaringen av det åndelige gode her og nu.

Harmoniens styre er hvad menneskene stadig søker å grunnfeste gjennem menneskelige midler, men varig grunnfestet kan det kun bli gjennem åndelig forståelse. Sannheten, som den læres i Christian Science, er at Gud hersker enerådende over alt, at Han til enhver tid leder og styrer skapningen overensstemmende med Sine lover. Guds barn, skapt i Faderens billede og lignelse, kjenner kun den guddommelige vilje. Dets virksomhet består i å uttrykke godhet, ydmykhet, styrke, sundhet, glede og fremgang. I Åndens univers er der ingen konflikt mellem Guds åndelige idéer i deres virksomhet, for de har ett formål, nemlig Guds herliggjørelse. Som Mrs. Eddy sier i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften) s. 210: "Videnskapen åpenbarer Sjel som Gud, uberørt av synd og død,—som det centrale Liv og den centrale intelligens, rundt hvilke alle ting i Sinnets systemer kretser harmonisk."

Ethvert menneskelig problem skriver sig fra mangel på samvirke med guddommelig Prinsipp. Hvor viktig er det da ikke for menneskene å lære å forstå og tjene det ene Sinn, Gud! Ulydighet mot lov medfører straff, og det er denne straff menneskene ønsker å bli frelst fra. Uvitenhet kan ikke frita en for den straff man har pådratt sig, men kunnskap om Guds lover og lydighet mot dem vil befri den menneskelige tanke fra antagelser om synd og sykdom. Fullkommenhet er det mål som er satt oss, et mål som kun nåes gjennem tålmodighet og utholdenhet. Hver god handling, utført gjennem samvirke med Gud—styret av det guddommelige Sinn og ikke av menneskelig vilje—bringer oss nærmere vårt mål. Alle kan og bør anvende disse sannheter i sitt daglige liv og høste velsignelsen derav, og således ikke alene hjelpe sig selv, men alle som de kommer i berøring med.

Samvirke er et universalt behov. Det vil komme til syne i voksende grad eftersom hvert enkelt menneske utarbeider sine egne problemer under guddommelig ledelse. Motstridende rettigheter og privilegier, forskjelligartede mål og ulikheter av enhver art vil efterhvert forsvinne og vil åpenbare vår Fader-Moder Guds natur og den guddommelige lovs virksomhet. La oss gi slipp på menneskelige teorier og menneskelig planlegging og gå gladé fremad! La oss bestige den åndelige inspirasjons bjerg og, med visjon fra Gud, betrakte Guds rike hvor universal harmoni hersker! La oss gå videre på vår vei, og i vårt eget liv daglig bringe for lyset de velsignelser som følger med oplyst samvirke!

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskap (Christian Science) litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til Kristen Videnskaps Forlag (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Snail

And is anything else
Quite so stately and staid
As a snail parade?

And is anything else
In such whimsy arrayed
As a snail parade?

I saw on the rose-walk
While May winds played
A snail parade.

I saw in my lettuce
Spoiling my trade
A snail parade.

I saw in the woods
Where Autumn winds bayed
A snail parade. . . .

"We know a secret."
Their air conveyed.
"All thoughts have weighed."

"We know the seasons.
And why the blade
Of winter is made.

"We hide in the sky
Till the frost is allayed.
Till the snail parade. . . ."

—From "A Snail Parade" in "Every Soul Is a Circus," by VACHEL LINDSAY.

Co-operation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEVER as today has there been so imperative a demand for co-operation. The advancement of civilization, bringing in its wake the facilities for rapid communication, have made this a pressing need. We find the tendency expressed in the business world in the spectacular centralization of powerful business interests. In the political realm there is the League of Nations, established as an instrument to facilitate the co-operation of many existing governments. Everywhere there are active national and international organizations endeavoring by means of co-ordination further to progress in every department of life. Whatever field one may examine,—industrial, financial, agricultural, or political,—it is today obvious that improved conditions can be brought about only through means of greater co-operation.

The privilege of co-operation comes to the individual, requiring of him the surrender of selfish aims and ambitions. This involves the refining of human character; and Christian Science guides us in the achievement of this goal. As Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 11), "Above the platform of human rights let us build another staging for diviner claims,—even the supremacy of Soul over sense, wherein man co-operates with and is made subject to his Maker." We must accept the government of the one all-knowing divine Mind. We must subordinate human will and human opinion to divine law. Then the joy of progress will be ours, and our endeavors, being governed by divine Principle, will bear good fruit.

Co-operation is based on obedience to law. In the realm of divine Science we find that the only real laws are the laws of God; and they are laws of harmony, peace, justice, and love. Mankind needs to contemplate these laws, learn more of their praetical signification, and draw nearer to God, the great Law-giver. In the prayer which Christ Jesus gave his disciples in his Sermon on the Mount we find these words: "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Let everyone today carry this prayer in his heart! It is the prayer of right desire which turns away from a material sense of existence in expectation of the manifestation of spiritual good here and now.

The reign of harmony is what mankind is constantly trying to establish through human means; but it can be established permanently only through spiritual understanding. The truth as taught in Christian Science is that God reigns supreme over all, at all times guiding and governing creation in accordance with His laws. The child of God, made in the image and likeness of the Father, knows only the divine will. His activity consists in the expression of loving-kindness, humility, strength, health, joy, and progress. In the universe of Spirit the spiritual ideas of God do not conflict in their activity, for they have one purpose, namely, the glorification of God. As Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 310), "Science reveals Soul as God, untouched by sin and death,—as the central Life and intelligence around which circle harmoniously all things in the systems of Mind."

Every human problem arises from lack of co-operation with divine Principle. How important it is, then, for men to learn to understand and serve the one Mind, God! Disobedience to law involves penalties; and it is from these penalties that men would be saved. Ignorance cannot absolve one from penalties incurred, but knowledge of the laws of God and obedience thereto will liberate mortal thought from beliefs of sin and sickness. Perfection is the standard set before us, a standard which can be attained only through patience and perseverance. Every right action taken through communion with God,—governed by divine Mind and not by human will,—brings us nearer to our goal. Each one can and should apply these truths in his daily living and reap the benefits therefrom, thus helping not only himself but all with whom he comes into contact.

Co-operation is a universal need. It will be manifested in increasing degree as each individual works out his own problems under divine guidance. Conflicting rights and privileges, variable standards, inequalities of every nature, will tend to disappear, revealing the nature of our Father-Mother God and the operation of divine law. Relinquishing human theories and human planning, let us go gladly forward! Let us ascend the mount of spiritual inspiration and gaze with God-given vision upon God's kingdom, where universal harmony reigns! Let us continue on our way, daily bringing to light in our own experience the blessings of enlightened co-operation!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Pliny at His Tuscan Villa

As it was customary to have in one's villa the effigy of the reigning prince and those of his family and antecedents who were in favor, it would be quite natural to find them in the home of a man of Pliny's condition. This is no doubt the case of the bust of the other youth with the wistful look upon his somewhat patched-up face.

It is not within the scope of this work to trace the origin of these busts, but only to call attention to their great beauty, which is significant both of the degree of perfection reached by Roman sculpture at the highest period of its development and of the intellectual distinction of the man in whose villa they were found.

In the presence of such admirably preserved statuary, there can be little doubt that many other relics of his property must have come to light at the same time, such as mosaics, stucco work, marble columns and other important fragments of architecture. These, however, have been dispersed, and no doubt, according to the habit of the century, utilized in the decoration of other buildings. . . .

Here, on the other hand, where lived a man so prominent as Pliny, and with such a minute description of his favourite villa, little besides the busts has come to us. The fact that the existence of these treasures has been known since the earliest period of excavation, which left the road free for successive centuries of plunder, accounts for this.

We can therefore better appreciate these busts when we realize, apart from their intrinsic beauty, that they are at the same time the only objects that have come down to us from the home of Pliny, and the most precious that could have been left us. We will bear in mind that they once stood in the spacious cool halls of the villa where we shall now endeavor to follow him, and that two thousand years ago he admired them as we do today. It may be of interest to add that if the scenery has lost in luxuriant verdure since the days when Pliny wrote about it, the same abundance of water which formed the chief characteristic and charm of his property, still flows where his gardens once stood. . . .

Here Pliny finds repose as nowhere else. Far from all except those intimate friends who are his guests, he is sure not to be importuned or solicited, and could escape for a brief period the thousand duties to which a man of his condition was for ever subjected. "No need," he writes, "even for the toga" and the majestic gravity which it implied. Here, in country clothes, he could give himself up to his favourite pursuit of doing nothing. . . . What exactly these country clothes may have been we do not know. Under the toga, the Romans wore a tunic after the fashion of the Greeks, coming to just above their knees, made of wool or of the finest linen, and generally leaving the arms and legs bare. Sandals completed this very practical and in some cases very graceful garment. Over this, in public, the toga was thrown, as no Roman could appear in the street, or before strangers, even indoors, without it. The great aristocrats were authorized to border it with a deep band of purple, as well as their tunics, as distinction of their rank, and it was the only difference that marked their wearing apparel from that of every Roman citizen, but all the more impressive on the dazzling whiteness and majestic folds of the toga.—GEOFFREY BRET HARTE, in "The Villas of Pliny."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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RADIO MEN ASK BETTER ETHICS IN ADVERTISING

Demand Expert Scrutiny of All Publicity Going Out Over the Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Recommendations that the Federal Radio Commission be given full power to assign radiocasting wave channels and power, and that the present zone system of wave assignments be abolished were made here at the final sessions of the convention of the National Federation of Radio Associations.

The more than 500 leaders of the radio industry also took steps to formulate a higher and more ironclad code of advertising ethics for the industry by recommending to all newspapers that they designate an expert member of their staff to handle all radio news and to scrutinize all radio advertising.

Before adojurning, the radio leaders elected J. Newcomb Blackman, president of the Blackman Distributing Company of New York, as president of the federation for the coming year.

Following is the text of the resolution opposing the present zone system of wave allocations:

"We favor giving the Federal Radio Commission full power and authority to assign wave channels and power according to the public interest, convenience and necessity without respect to any zone arrangement and that the present zone system be abolished."

In order to improve relations between the industry and the public, the federation formed the Radio Press Association, to have charge of the dissemination of news arising in the radio industry. The publicity unit is to undertake the assembling of statistics and information relative to the growth, aims and purposes of the industry.

The federation again indorsed the idea of a national radio week, as held late in September last year. The date was moved up for this year, however, to the week of Sept. 8. Indianapolis was voted the 1931 convention.

Application of educational methods to radiocasting was urged by Henry M. Steussy, chairman of the retail section of the federation.

"We are going to improve broadcasting so that men and women will stay at home at their own firesides," Mr. Steussy said. "We propose to offer training for the men in our industry so that this can be brought about. Our task is to educate the baby industry of America, which has grown at so rapid a pace."

HARDWARE MARKET DEMAND MODERATE

As is usual during January and February, the current demand for hardware and allied lines is moderate in character, Hardware Age says in its weekly market summary.

Late reports from the nation's leading market centers indicate that sales have declined to a more pronounced extent in the East than in the middle West, Northwest and South.

Prices, in the main, retain a fairly steady status and no major revisions appear imminent at this time.

The credit situation is generally satisfactory, although collections are reported as slow in a few market centers.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of B'way
Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT BIJOU THEATRE
West 45th Street
Evgs 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40.

Broken Dishes
4th HILARIOUS MONTH
MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy with DONALD MEEK
THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. this week, Wed. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

EVELYN LAYE
in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mts. Thur. & Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, No Tax.
Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
44 St. W. of B'way Evgs
BROADHURST 8:30 Mats Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE 45 St. E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats Thurs and Sat.

How to Become a 'Weather Man' Told by Washington Bureau Chief

Great Expansion of Forecasting Service for Farmer, Shipper, and Particularly Aviator, Means Rapid Promotion for Meteorologists, Expert Declares

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the fifteenth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.

By MARY HORNADAY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — "The Weather Man is no longer a joke," is the message of Charles F. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, to those who would enter the field of meteorology in search of a career.

Twenty or 30 years ago everybody poked fun at the "Weather Man," but with the increasing accuracy of his predictions he has become indispensable to the shipper, the farmer and most of all the aviator. Even the general public is becoming more and more dependent on the "fair and warmer" or "cloudy and colder" he predicts.

In fact the enormous expansion of the Weather Bureau's activities has made it difficult for the bureau to find enough trained men to meet its requirements, the Government's head weather man declares. At its auxiliary aviation stations, the bureau is now planning to put in 24-hour service instead of daylight only. An appropriation of $600,000 for weather forecasting for aviation has been asked of Congress. If granted, this will mean immediate promotion for those in the service who have proved themselves capable and additions of new men who show the necessary qualifications—all of whom have a chance of some day becoming chief of the bureau. Time will bring many similar expansions as the network of airways is extended over the country, Dr. Marvin believes.

Need for Efficiency

"If you don't care to be a millionaire, are not afraid of exacting technical work and are looking for an organization where efficiency and fidelity in performance carry automatic recognition and advance in the course of time, the Weather Bureau offers a fine career for you," Dr. Marvin advises young people.

The 200 major weather stations scattered over the United States and its possessions and auxiliary aviation stations, numbering between 50 and 100, each have from one to 15 employees. Places are allotted according to experience and ability in meteorological work. Salaries range from $1440 to around $6000.

Entrance to the Weather Bureau is exclusively through civil service examination. Preparation requires, in addition to some knowledge of meteorology, special training in physics and mathematics. "The more the better," says Dr. Marvin. For the advance grades, applicants must be college graduates with major work in physics and mathematics. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Clark University and other institutions are now giving special courses in meteorology. The weather man's work, the chief explains, is extremely technical and anyone seeking it as a career must have a technical education.

Routine Work First

Forecasting the weather is a privilege granted only to those who have shown proficiency in other fields of meteorology. If all employees were "generals in the army" we would not be able to accomplish much, Dr. Marvin says. "We must also have a highly qualified rank and file of employees, ready to faithfully carry out the highly important routine work and operation of the bureau in making observations, preparing charts and maps, taking and recording the readings, coding and decoding telegraphic data and caring for the instrumental equipment."

While Dr. Marvin was working up through the weather bureau to his present position, he invented numerous instruments for measuring and automatically recording rainfall, snowfall, sunshine, and atmospheric pressure. In addition, he conducted experiments upon which are based tables now used for calculating the humidity in the air and made important investigations for the measurement of wind velocities and pressures and extensive studies on the use of kites for ascertaining conditions in the free air.

A graduate of Ohio State University, specializing in physics, mathematics and mechanical engineering, Dr. Marvin in 1884 was appointed to a civil position in the army, under whose supervision the weather forecasting work was then carried on. He has been with the bureau ever since. For 25 years he was in charge of the instrument office. In 1913 he was selected chief of the bureau by President Wilson.

The present century has seen great expansion of the weather bureau's service. Systematic collection of observations in the free air have been added to those taken close to the earth's surface. These have become important because of the enormous aid they give to air navigation. While the number of principal stations has remained nearly fixed at a little over 200, 500 or more auxiliary stations have been added to meet requirements of aviators.

Collecting Data

Exactly at 8 a. m. and 8 p .m., Washington time, every day each of the branch bureaus files a coded telegram. Five words give the name of the station, and their observations as to wind velocity, pressure, temperature, river heights and other meterocgolical conditions. These telegrams converge into New York and Chicago, are redistributed, and inside of an hour after they send out their observations, each station has reports from all other station. The messages are decoded at sight and entered on a "daily weather map" with shaded portions to show rain or snow, black lines for points in the country with the same pressure and red lines for those with the same temperature.

Looking at this enormous amount of information assembled by means of a few symbols, the forecaster then makes weather predictions for his section. Weather observations made in this country are now being radioed abroad and foreign nations are sending back their calculations for use here in predicting weather on the seas and along the coasts. The weather bureau, although allowed a telegraph rate cheaper than even the press, spends $200,000 a year for telegrams.

"Weather men have made lots of mistakes—some of them serious. But the public is now really appreciating their work, especially the shipping agencies, those in flood areas and, most of all, the aviators," Dr. Marvin concludes.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Evs. 8:30
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
THE MIDDLE WATCH
THE LAUGH OF A LIFETIME
Next Monday—Annual Production
THE GHOST TRAIN
LAUGHS—THRILLS—LAUGHS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
LAST WEEK
Today at 2—TANNHAUSER
Tonight at 8—TRAVIATA
Tomorrow at 8—PELLEAS-MELISANDE
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE—$2 TO $7

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LONDON STOCK PRICES HAVE STEADY TONE

Some Issues Harden—Gilt-Edge Securities Rising—Railroad Dividends

By Special Cable
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LONDON—Stock exchange business continues to show a slight increase over last week with prices stable and hardening in a few instances.

Interest is centered on the dividends for home railways. The year's total for Midland Scottish was 4½ per cent compared with 3½ per cent in 1928; Southern, 2½ deferred compared with 2 per cent in the preceding year; Great Western 7½ per cent compared with 5. The stocks at present prices give the high yields of 8% per cent, 8¾ and 8½ per cent respectively.

The dividends were fully up to market expectations but quotations dropped back today after an initial rally on apprehensions that workers may demand a reinstatement of the wage level prevailing before the 2½ per cent cut in August, 1932, and also on fears that coal traffic will be affected by a bill now before Parliament. The week's traffic statements show a decline on all lines.

Gilt-Edge Issues Again Higher

Gilt-edge issues are still rising with Funding at 88 1-16 and the new India loan at a premium of 29-32 after selling. Cables & Wireless shares were steady and the good support of the market in the last two days gives the impression that the Post Office dispute affects only the future increase in revenues and holds no prejudice against the company's present earning power.

Nickel was flat with the statement of earnings at $1.45 a share instead of the expected $2.

Rubber was better at 81-32d and tin was up a few shillings. London tin shares are to be quoted at Paris. Activity was maintained in the Rhodesians with Congo Border at 15. N'Changa was a feature at 3⅝. 'Frisco Mines were steady on the statement of the chairman showing that the drop in the tonnage milled in the last four months due to a power shortage will be made up by the end of the year with the mill capacity being raised from 300,000 to 500,000 tons annually.

Scarcity of Bills

Markings on the official list yesterday were 6090 compared with 5370 on Feb. 4. The index was 86.7 against 86.8.

Conditions in the discount market, despite loan scarcity and a further weakness in sterling to 4.86 5-32 remain governed by the scarcity in bills. In addition to the curtailment of Treasuries the recent week's heavy shrinkage in commodity values is reflected in the smaller volume of fine commercial paper being offered, and it is estimated that the total bank drafts now carried in the London market do not exceed £225,000,000 compared with perhaps £275,000,000 a year ago.

Hence all efforts to make a better bill rate than 3⅞ per cent are proving ineffective and maintenance of this level for a considerable period is expected. Banking circles take a bearish view on the situation in Turkish finances and an early request for a moratorium on the payment of bond interest is not unexpected.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4%	4%
Commercial paper	6	4⅝@5
Customers' loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4¾	4¾
Four to six months	4¾	4¾

Clearing House Figures

	Boston
Exchanges	$72,006,600
Balances	25,000,000
F. R. bank credit	24,067,282

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅞@3¾
60 days	3⅞@3¾
90 days	3⅞@3¾
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4 @3⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	4½
New York	4	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	4½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	6
Berlin	6	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	7	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
	Europe			
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85⅞		$4.8665
Cables	4.86¼	4.86¼		4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391½		.193
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1393		.139
Italy—lire	.0523½	.0523½		.133
Germany—mark	.2387	.2387		.238
Austria—schilg	.1403⅜	.1403⅜		.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296¼		.2026
Denmark—krone	.2676	.2676		.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252		.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130		.193
Holland—florin	.4011	.4011		.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748⅜	.1748⅜		.1749
Norway—krone	.2670	.2670		.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124		.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450		1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝		.193
Spain—peseta	.1290	.1290		.193
Sweden—krona	.2682	.2682		.268
Switz'land—franc	.1929½	.1929½		.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝	.0176⅝		.193
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3837½	.3837½		.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4846	.4846		*
India—rupee	.3635	.3636		.4866
Japan—yen	.4918	.4918		.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½		.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½		5678
	South America			
Argentina—peso	.3826	.3826		.4245
Brazil—mlreis	.1110	.1110		.2245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204		.1216
Columbia—peso	.9675	.9675		.5733
Peru—pound	4.00	4 00		4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8875	.8875		1.0342
	North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅜	.99⅞		1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3225	.3225		.4985

*Par unsettled.

OTIS ELEVATOR INCREASE

NEW YORK—Otis Elevator Company stockholders voted to increase authorized common to 2,500,000 shares from 500,000. New stock is to be no-par, against $50 par for present shares. Increase is to provide stock for a four-for-one split up of present shares.

RELIANCE MANUFACTURING CO.

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois 1929 net equals after preferred dividends $2.02 a share on 250,000 shares of $10 par common, compared with $2.25 in 1928.

STINSON AIRCRAFT ACTIVE

Capacity operation is rapidly being approached by the Stinson Aircraft Co., a subsidiary of the Cord Corporation, it was reported today. The company is now producing 10 planes a week.

AINSWORTH MANUFACTURING

Ainsworth Manufacturing Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $1,040,129 after charges and taxes, compared with $662,573 in 1928.

BON AMI COMPANY INCOME

Bon Ami Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $1,455,221 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $2,253,860 in 1928.

DAVENPORT HOSIERY MILLS, INC.

Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $444,633 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $278,956 in 1928.

"SOCONY" CUTS GASOLINE PRICE

NEW YORK—Standard Oil Company of New York has reduced gasoline prices one cent in New York and New England.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON—January Rand gold output totaled 882,000 fine ounces, compared with 851,000 in December.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

WAFFLE SHOW BOAT
287 Huntington Avenue, Boston
A different style of cooking served in a different atmosphere of the South. Featuring our
MAMMY'S SOUTHERN WAFFLES 25c
Genuine Mexican CHILI CON CARNE
Open Until 2 A. M.
"CHOW IN SHIP SHAPE"

Cafe De Marseille
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Special Luncheon 35-60c
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Sunday Dinner, Chicken or Turkey, 75c

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND STREET
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
Off Mass. Ave. and Boylston St.
Luncheon, 35c Dinner, 50c
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Quality Food—Home Cooking
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SAN FRANCISCO

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RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

Holiday on Exchanges

The New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb, and other leading exchanges and commodity markets were closed today in observance of Lincoln's birthday.

RAPID RISE IN STEEL OUTPUT

Chicago District Operations Reflect Quicker Demand —Prices Steadier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—So rapid has been the expansion in the production of steel, in response to rising demand, that steel making operations for the district now average 85 to 88 per cent, compared with 92 per cent a year ago.

Of the 36 steel works blast furnace stacks, 26 are active, one less than a year ago. The Illinois Steel Company, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, has 17 of its 27 stacks on, one less than a year ago. Five of the six merchant stacks here are blowing. Considering the poor start of the year, the present rate connotes remarkable gains.

On some sizes of bars and plates deliveries are now deferred four to six weeks. January bar specifications of one maker were 10 per cent ahead of last January, and February shows no abatement of this pace. Twenty-five thousand tons of oil-tank plates are pending. Eight thousand tons of new structural inquiry is out.

Rail mills are operating at capacity. New track fastening business has totaled 12,000 tons. Of the 16,500 freight cars placed by the Van Sweringen lines, the Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette and Hocking Valley, from 4000 to 7000 will be built in this district. Freight car tonnage is an important item to plate and sheet mills.

Pig iron sales are running at twice the rate of early January, when interest was just reviving. Inquiries emphasie the need of prompt shipment to many melters. Little interest has yet developed in second-quarter requirements. Northern foundry and malleable iron are steady at $20, Chicago furnace, but silvery irons are irregular.

Excepting galvanized sheets, reduced $1 to $2 a ton, steel prices are steady. Heavy steel seems stabilized at 1.95 cents or $2 a ton above Pittsburgh. Hot strip prices are steadier than cold rolled, with demand in similar ratio. Scrap is stronger, due largely to dealer speculative interest.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Am Capital Corp B	7	9
Am & Gen Sec 6% pf	40	44
do A	33	37
do B	12	16
Am Founders Corp	27	31
do 6% 1pf	43	47
do 7% 1pf	48	52
conv pf	89	..
do war	15	15
Am Insuranstocks units	14½	17
Am & Cont Corp	19½	21
Am London & Emp	18	22
do pf	26	30
Am Railway Trust	16¾	17¾
Asso Std Oil Stocks A	11⅜	12⅝
Atlantic Sec pf	42½	44½
do warrants	1½	..
Basic Industrial Shares	8¾	9½
British Type Inv	14	15½
Capital Management	32	38
Century Shares	51	53
Chain Store Inv Corp	4	8
do pf	90	110
Chain & Gen Equip, Inc	10¼	13
do 6½% pf	56	61
Chartered Investors	29	31
do pf	75	77
Chem Nat Associates	21⅜	22⅛
Chicago Corp	15	18
Colonial Invest Corp	25	26
ombined Trust Shares	10¾	12
Community Shares A	9	..
do B	9	..
Continental Securities	50	44
Cont Metropolitan	8	14
Corporate Capital units	18¾	20¾
Corporate Trust	9	9¾
Crum & Forster Ins B	68	72
do 7% pf	97	99
Crum & Foster B	70	74
do 8% pf	102	105
Depos Ry Shares 1st	10⅞	12⅛
Diversified Trust Shares	24¼	..
do B	21½	22
do C	8⅞	9⅝
Dom & Overseas Inc	3	5
Equitable Invest units	20	25
Equity Investors	27	30
Fixed Trust Shares A	20⅞	..
do B	18⅜	..
Gen Equity Corp A	10	..
Gibraltar Fin Units	32	37
Greenway Corp	25	30
do pf ex war	24	..
do warrants	6	..
Guardian Inv (Conn)	19	24
do conv pf	24	..
do pf, w w	24	28
Grdn Fub Util Inv w w	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trad C	42	52
Hudson-Har Val units	60	66
Incorporated Investors	56	58½
Insull Inv	69¾	71¾
Insuranshares Ctf Inc	14	16
Inv Tr Assoc	37	42
Invest Fund of N J	7¾	8
Invest Trust of N Y	11¼	12
Int Sec C Am 6½% pf	85	91
do 6% cum pf	80	88
do A	60	65
do B	29	34
Inv Tr N A A	13⅛	13⅝
do units	28½	30½
Invest Trustee Shares	17¼	19¼
Invest Trust A	15	16¾
do B	17½	18¼
Jackson & Curtis Sec 6% pf	100	..
do Assoc	52	54
Joint Investors A	33	..
do conv pf	100	..
Leaders of Industry A	11½	12
Manh Dearb	36⅞	39⅞
Mass Invest	46⅜	49⅝
Mohawk Invest	67	70
Mutual Invest A	10	11¼
Nat Bond & Share	46	49
Nat Rep	50	54
North Am Tr Share	9½	10
No & So Am B	3	6
Power & Light Secur	60	63
Pub Util Hold Corp	22½	26½
do war	6	..
Research Invest	30	34
Second Int Sec A	43	47
do 6% pf	40	44
do B	19	24
Secur Corp Gen	425	440
do 7% pf	97	..
Shares-in-South	35	37
Southern Bankers Secur	25	35
Spencer Trask Fund	38½	40¼
Stand Collat Trust	14	15
Std Inv 5½% pf ww	79	84
Std Oil Trust Shares	10¼	11¾
Syndicate Shares	13⅜	15
Trustees Std Oil Shares	11	11¾
United Capital A un	30	..
do B	40	..
Uni Founders Corp	42	46
do war	6	..
Uni Equity	95	..
U S Brit Int B	13	17
do A	33	37
do $2 pf	40	44
U S El Pow	18⅝	22⅝
U S Elec Lt & Pw A	39½	42½
U S Shares A	14⅛	..
do A 1	13⅜	15¼
do C 1	23⅝	..
do C 2	29½	..
do C 3	22	24⅝
do Canadian Banks	16⅞	18⅝
do F	16⅜	18½
do H	11⅞	13¼
Virginia Investors	16½	17⅝

BONDS

Std Inv 5s '37 ex war	80

CHECKER CAB MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO—Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net of $1,250,000 after all charges and taxes, equal to $11.33 a share on 375,000 shares of no-par common, against $1,204,698 or $3.21 a share in 1928.

SHEFFIELD STEEL CORPORATION

Sheffield Steel Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $1,216,880 after all charges and federal taxes, compared with $1,094,980 in 1928.

Thoughtful Investors — Consider These Points

THE Insured First Mortgage 5% Certificates of the Conveyancers Title Insurance and Mortgage Company are characterized by the following fundamental factors:

SECURITY	— They are secured by sound first mortgages on improved real estate.
SAFETY	— They are guaranteed as to principal and interest.
YIELD	— They yield from 5.25% to 5.40%.
TAX EXEMPT	— They are tax exempt in Massachusetts.

Series "A," Due January, 1934, 98½ and interest to yield 5.40%
Series "B," Due January, 1940, 98 and interest to yield 5.25%

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. THE SHAWMUT CORPORATION OF BOSTON
JACKSON & CURTIS
CONVEYANCERS
TITLE INSURANCE AND MORTGAGE COMPANY

TRADE BETTER IN MIDWEST

Improved Outlook for Automobile Sales Is Factor—Gains in Retailing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Business leaders in the middle West now view the coming months with much more confidence than was apparent a few weeks ago. This sentiment has been duly reflected in a demand for securities of the major companies, with resultant advances in prices.

An important factor in bringing about this more cheerful outlook has been the decidedly better aspect of the automotive industry following the Chicago Automobile Show, which is a dealers' show. Sales at and since the show have run at a much higher rate than was anticipated, and estimates of 1930 automobile output have been advanced considerably. Immediate increases in shipping orders received by the makers of parts and accessories have resulted.

Radio business is holding up well. According to the officials of the Grigsby-Grunow Company of Chicago, the world's largest manufacturer of receiving sets, the sales of its distributors and dealers have been in excess of production, which recently has been running at the rate of 4000 sets a day.

The steel trades have stepped up activity, and prices show an improved tone.

From several trade shows, which supplemented the Interstate Merchants Council held here, come reports consistently stating that wholesale buying in this section reached its winter peak last week, and is classified as much better than anticipated. Retail sales also spurted, and the larger establishments are aiding the upturn by wide advertising campaigns.

In the stock markets the utility stocks have led a broad upward movement. On the Chicago Stock Exchange this group has consistently reflected the gradual upward trend of earnings of this industry.

Several leading companies of the middle West, reporting during the last two weeks, have had record earnings for 1929.

Automotive stocks at last came out of their long period of sluggishness and moved forward under brisk buying. The radio shares have held about stationary.

Stock financing has been slight, and new bond offerings have been in lower volume.

ROME SURPRISED BY THE MERGER OF TWO BIG ITALIAN BANKS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Fusion of two important Italian banks, namely, Credito Italiano and Banca Nazionale di Credito, was announced officially late last night, causing the greatest surprise in banking circles, where operations for amalgamation were entirely unknown.

The Fascist Government, which since the stabilization of the lira has favored the policy of amalgamation among industrial concerns, has now directed attention to the activities of the larger banks with a view to obtaining similar fusion in that important branch of national economy. The Government not only encouraged negotiations for the fusion of Credito Italiano with Banca Nazionale di Credito, but gave instructions on lines whereon the amalgamation should be based.

Both banks are now amalgamated into one big banking institution which entirely absorbs all activities, formerly carried by each bank. At the same time, however, the new banking institution is divided into two different sections. One, entrusted exclusively with banking operations in the strict sense of the term, will be merely a deposit bank. The other section will operate as a securities corporation and will take part such form of activities as belong to "banque d'affairs"

The latter section will finance the largest industrial undertakings of the country. The section, which will limit itself to the operations of a deposit bank, will be called Credito Italiano, while the other section is named Banca Nazionale di Credito. This fusion introduced for the first time in Italy the American banking system.

Most important results are expected therefrom. Each section will have a different manager, but Alberto Pirelli, former president of the International Chamber of Commerce will be vice-president of both sections.

A meeting of the board of directors of the two banks in order to ratify the amalgamation will take place in Rome Saturday. It is needless to say that the new banking institution will be the largest in Italy. Capital of the two merged banks amounts to 700,000,000 lire fully paid, while deposits amount to nearly 8,000,000,000 lire.

Why Delay?

Many security holders are aware of present opportunities to buy securities at bargain prices—but believe that they are prevented from taking advantage of prevailing conditions because of paper losses.

Some securities have not readjusted themselves since the November crash and present excellent opportunities.

We have been studying the situation and may have some suggestions that will assist those who submit their security lists to us to make exchanges for securities which sell relatively lower than those now held in their portfolios.

C. D. PARKER & CO., Inc.
BANKERS
TELEPHONE LIB etty 9830 150 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON

INCREASED CASH DIVIDEND

The directors of Federated Capital Corporation announce that beginning Feb. 28, an increase in the CASH DIVIDEND, making the annual rate 80c a share (20c quarterly), will be paid on Common Stock. Stock dividends of 4% annually (1% quarterly) will be paid at the same time. This is the third increase in Common dividends.

The asset value of Federated has increased over $500,000 since October.

Without obligation, write name and address on margin for particulars and mail to

V. A. Sears & Co.
SEARS BLDG. BOSTON

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Fb.11	Fb.10
100	Acme Steel	98	97¼	97¼	97
1000	Adams Roy	10	9¼	10	9
150	Address Intl	29½	29	29½	29
2800	Allied Motor	17	15½	17	16
550	Am Cm P A	26⅛	26	26	26⅛
150	Am Equities	18	17½	18	16⅞
100	Am Rad&T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6050	Art Metal W	27	25½	26⅜	26
4750	As Tel Util	28	26½	28	27
600	Atlas Stores	24	23⅜	23⅜	23½
200	Bastian-Bls	38	37	38	37
421	Baxter Lnd	10½	9½	10	13½
400	Brown Fnc	24½	23	23	24½
900	Burham Trd	33¾	33¼	33½	33¼
850	Butler Bros	12	11¼	11⅜	11½
850	Ceco Mfg	17¼	16	16½	17
550	Cent P S A	37⅛	37¼	37⅜	37
10800	Cent & SWU	28¼	26½	27⅜	27
70	Chi City pf	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
8500	Chicago Corp	15	14⅝	15	15⅛
5500	Chi Corp pf	40¾	40¼	40⅝	40⅜
2750	Chicago Inv	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8⅝
500	Common Ed.290	277⅜	285	280	
50	Consum Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
3150	Cont Chgo	67	66½	66⅔	66⅞
550	Cord Corp	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½
550	El House Ut	42¼	42	42	42
1300	Gleaner C H	30	29	29	29½
450	Grt Lakes A	4½	4½	4½	4½
110	11th Spen B	55	55	55	55
50	Hormell & Co	34	34	34	34⅞
2300	Inland Util	25	24¼	25	24½
5200	Insull Ut In	69¾	69	69¾	69⅝
100	Ins Ut Inv 2d	96¾	96	96¾	97
750	Kalamazoo S	64	63	63¾	64
200	Keystone St	19¾	19½	19½	20
150	Libby, McN	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	19
450	Lion Oil	21	21	21	21
300	Manh Dearb	36⅞	36½	36⅞	37
250	Mer & Mf A	21	21	21	21
49200	Mid Utilities	34	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
1150	Mid Ut pf	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅛
3550	Mo-Kan Pipe	22⅜	22	22¼	22¼
250	Morgan Lith	18¼	16½	17	18
1950	Nat E Pw A	37½	36	36¼	36
300	Nat Sec Inv	19¼	19	19	19¼
250	No Am Car	39	38¼	39	39⅛
150	Pac Pb Sv A	23	22¾	23	22

TONE OF WORLD WOOL MARKETS STRENGTHENING

Some Western Wool Already Under Contract on Pre-Shearing Loans

There is a distinctly better tone in all the wool markets of the world, including the Boston market. Not only has there been more business done during the last week in the local market but prices are about a half-cent higher in the grease for fine and fine medium territory wools, and in some instances a cent higher.

Dealers have been more inclined to withhold their wools from sale for the moment, except when securing asked prices, while the growers who have consigned wools in the market are inclined to stand by their prices in the belief that the market may show some come-back even in the face of the imminence of the new clip.

During the last fortnight, there has been a fair weight of fine and fine medium topmaking wools sold at prices which have been fairly low. Certain of the large topmakers declare they have been forced to meet some pretty low-set competition, and from rather unexpected quarters, in view of the efforts which are supposed to be in order for the stabilization of the market.

World Markets Trend Upward

Sales of fine tops in oil were reported last week as low as 98 cents, and efforts to bear the market still further evidently have met with scant success. The trend of world markets is clearly against the buyer at the moment in all countries.

Just now the attention of the wool trade is turned toward the west. It is evident that there has been a considerable weight of wool already put under contract at both the new wool marketing corporation and to the dealers on pre-shearing loans.

The wool dealers generally have sent their men into the western field prepared to make winter loans as usual. Their agreement is made on the basis of a 6 per cent interest charge with the proviso that the wool may be shipped either on consignment when shorn, or sold outright at a mutually satisfactory price based on the market at the time of delivery, to the dealer making the loan.

If taken on consignment at time of delivery, the dealer charges the grower only 2 cents for original bag wool and 2½ cents for graded with no extra charge for small clips.

Shearing in Arizona

Under the new National Wool Marketing Corporation plan, the charges which have been devised are on the basis of 2.25 cents for original bag wool and 2.65 cents for graded wool, with an additional charge of a half cent for clips of less than 5000 pounds.

The growers, also, surrender all control of their wool with respect to its sale, while in the case of the consignments made to dealers the growers have a voice with respect to the time and price of its disposal, unless the advance should be wiped out on a declining market, for a period of several months at least.

Shearing has commenced in Arizona and one or two clips of the new wool at least have been purchased by Boston houses, and it is reported that some wool has been taken on pre-shearing loans both for the private houses and the new government-supported growers' selling agency.

At various points through the West there has been more or less activity in the matter of making pre-shearing loans, and it is asserted by men well posted that the wool growers in not a few sections are really in need of advance loans to bring their wools to market in the spring.

Foreign Markets Steadier

Loans in advance of shearing under the Federal Farm plan have been provided through an advance of $1,000,000 by the Federal Farm Board to the National Wool Marketing Corporation through a financing subsidiary, which by rediscount at eight times through the Intermediate Credit Bank gives a credit fund of $8,000,000, for which loan, a rate of 3½ per cent interest is understood to be charged against the National Wool Marketing Corporation, although the grower is charged a straight 6 per cent, his contract running immediately to the local co-operative, which is a member of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

The foreign markets have steadied and strengthened during the last week. Advices from Sydney, Australia, are to the effect that what amounts to minimum upset prices have been designated there for wools on the basis of values ruling at the end of January. This action is taken in addition to the announcement that sales will be spread out even into the next season for the present stocks of wool.

Melbourne Prices Higher

Prices at Melbourne this week were quite 5 per cent above the rate prevailing at the close of the previous series, with super 64-70s combing wools quotable on the basis of 60 cents, clean in bond at Boston.

There is a better tone in South Africa, with the price up a penny, clean.

Sales in New Zealand and at the River Plate indicate that there is a better tone in crossbred wools, also. The operators in the Montevideo market who take consignments from the growers are withholding the superior wools such as come to this country from the market, while for average wools bids are usually below the level that the holders ask.

New Zealand Prices Advance

There was an advance of a farthing to a halfpenny in the New Zealand sales last week. Yorkshire has been the chief operator in this market as also in the Australian sales. At the River Plate, there has been some activity reported from Buenos Aires at 17c for Vs and 18c for VIs, the latter being for carpet purposes.

There has been some call for medium wools in this market at prices which show little change for the week. The great bulk of the wools which have been sold, however, have been territory topmaking wools in the clean range of 70 to 75c for average to choice French combing wools, and around 75 to 77c for the choice staple clips of good uniform staple. Fine staple selected wools are quoted at around 78 to 80c, clean basis.

Woolen wools have been rather slow but prices have held fairly steady Double A scoured wools have been sold at 88 to 90c with A supers around 80c and high B supers at 60 to 63c. Noils and wastes are fairly steady here, although easier in the overseas markets.

Mohair is steady on the basis of recent sales at 50c for good original bag Texas hair.

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER

CHICAGO—Net income of Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation for calendar year 1929 was about $1,189,000, according to President S. H. Hale. This was equal to $2.97 a share on the 400,000 shares of capital stock now outstanding, on which the current dividend rate is $1 a share annually.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS CO.

In January Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 66,216 tons of coal, compared with 50,348 in December and 71,415 tons in January, 1929.

MONTREAL UTILITY PLANS EXPANSION

MONTREAL—Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated the next few years plans even larger expansion than the last year or so, to place it in better position to meet the power demands in Montreal area.

Sir Herbert Holt at the annual meeting revealed that the number of stockholders had increased 250 per cent the last five years to approximately 24,000, with an average holding of less than 100 shares each. Growth of the industry in the company's territory is evidenced by the fact that the number of power customers increased 1500 during the five-year period. Stockholders discussed use of concerted pressure on members of Parliament to bring about lifting of the federal tax burden.

RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Total of $28,882,483,000 Compiled From 7408 Institutions Dec. 31

WASHINGTON (AP)—National banks in the United States had aggregate resources of $28,882,483,000 on last Dec. 31, Comptroller of the Currency Pole announced today in making public the figures compiled from the last national bank call.

The resources on that date were compiled from 7408 national banks and exceeded by $958,173,000 the amount reported by the banks on Oct. 4, but it was $1,706,673,000 less than the resources of the banks on Dec. 31, 1929.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts on last Dec. 31, amounted to $15,150,046,000, an increase of $188,169,000 since Oct. 4, but a decrease of $129,585,000 in the year.

Total deposits on Dec. 31 aggregated $22,773,493,000 which was an increase of $871,496,000 since Oct. 4 but a decrease of $1,573,887,000 in the year.

Included in the total deposits were demand deposits of $11,192,750,000, and time deposits of $8,434,442,000. The time deposits included postal savings of $96,767,000, time certificates of deposits of $1,308,242,000 and savings banks deposits of $6,024,199,000 which were represented by 15,660,840 accounts.

Investments in United States securities of $2,612,687,000 showed decreases in the three and 12-months periods of $92,787,000 and $396,636,000 respectively.

Paid in capital stock of the banks was $1,704,473,000, exceeding by $33,199,000 the paid in capital on Oct. 4, was $87,997,000 greater than on Dec. 13, 1928. Surplus funds of $1,548,376,000 and net undivided profits, excluding reserve accounts, of $497,043,000, a total of $2,045,419,000 showed a reduction of $25,695,000 since Oct., 1929, but an increase of $63,592,000 in the year.

The circulating notes outstanding, which aggregated $646,420,000, were $5,316,000 more than in October, but $3,985,000 less than a year ago.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NETHERLANDS SHOWS INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—In the year 1929 the imports into the Netherlands, exclusive of gold and silver bullion and specie, represented a value of 2,752,000,000 florins compared with 2,684,000,000 in florins in 1928. The exports amounted to 1,989,000,000 florins as compared with 1,986,000,000 in florins in 1928. A florin is equal to about 40 cents.

The State revenues of the Netherlands amounted to 511,200,000 florins in 1929 or 19,800,000 more than in 1928, exceeding the estimate by 40,000,000 florins.

The harbor movement has shown a distinct increase, as in 1929 in Rotterdam and Amsterdam respectively 12,635 and 3974 ships have arrived, compared with 12,291, and 3870 respectively in the previous year.

Tonnage amounted to 21,316,853 tons for Rotterdam in 1929, comparing with 20,456,344 in the previous year. Amsterdam's figures are 26,951,249 cubic meters for 1929, compared with 26,085,473 for the preceding year.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION

United States Distributing Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 preliminary consolidated net profit of $1,065,028 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent prior preference stock of Pattison & Bowns, Inc., and 7 per cent preferred stock of United States Distributing Corporation to $1 cents a share on the 387,424 no-par shares of common. This compares with $868,315, or 28 cents a share on 384,434 common shares in 1928.

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC

Bangor Hydro-Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income after depreciation, taxes, etc., of $801,898, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.72 a share on 195,508 shares of common. This compares with net a year ago of $691,235, equal, after preferred dividends to $2.48 a share on 176,558 common shares (after giving effect to 4-for-1 split-up authorized on Feb. 12, 1929).

ALDRED INVESTMENT TRUST

Aldred Investment Trust reports for 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1929, revenue from all sources of $1,053,617; general expenses $21,093, interest $450,000 and provision for 1929 federal income taxes of $23,756, leaving net profit of $559,761, or $2.63 a share on the 212,500 shares of stock. Based on market prices Dec. 31, 1929, the liquidating value of the trust was $12,842,098, compared with which there were outstanding $10,000,000 4½ per cent debentures and 212,500 common shares.

COTTON GOODS STATISTICS

Production of cotton cloths during the five weeks of January amounted to 323,287,000 yards, or at the rate of 64,657,000 yards per week, according to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Shipments were 331,481,000 years, equivalent to 102.5 per cent of production. Sales were 292,034,000 yards, or 90.3 per cent of production.

MASSEY, HARRIS GAIN

MONTREAL—Massey, Harris Company, Ltd., for the year ended Nov. 30, 1929, reports net income after all charges of $2,800,813, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.86 a share on the 725,394 no-par common shares. This compares with net income of $2,710,919 in 1928, equal to $3.85 a share on the 483,596 common shres outstanding.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.

Preliminary statement of Humble Oil & Refining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income of $32,000,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with $19,277,145 in 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54⅝. De Beers 9⅞, and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 4½ per cent, discount rates—short bills 4 per cent; and three months 3½ per cent.

ISLAND CREEK COAL CO.

In January Island Creek Coal Company mined 535,983 tons of coal, compared with 492,748 in December, 1929, and 531,941 in January, 1929.

ZENITH RADIO EARNINGS

CHICAGO—Zenith Radio Corporation net for three months ended Jan. 31 after all charges except federal taxes was $52,662; for nine months net was $130,256.

CASH DIVIDEND PAYMENTS SHOW HUGE INCREASE

1929 Disbursements Among Chief Concerns Exceed $500,000,000

Although reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, of many large industrial concerns the stocks of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange or Curb Exchange are yet to be published, it is possible and may be interesting to segregate the very large common cash dividend payers. Many are found in the $10,000,000 class—some in 1929 for the first time.

General Motors Corporation in 1929 as in other recent years, led all others in size of cash dividends paid on the common stock. During the year more than $155,000,000 was distributed in cash to the junior shareholders.

The big telephone unit—American Telephone & Telegraph Company, paid to shareholders a total of approximately $116,000,000, compared with $103,821,440 a year ago. United States Steel Corporation paid in 1929 to its common holders an aggregate of approximately $63,096,801, as compared with $49,813,645 in 1928.

Among 38 prominent industrial concerns to show cash payments on their common stocks of $10,000,000 or more is found one which stands as New England's boast—Gillette Safety Razor Company. The large razor and blade concern paid to shareholders last year $10,500,000, as compared with $10,000,000 in the previous year. The latter figure compares with a modest $3,374,463 as late as 1922—an increase of more than 210 per cent in seven years. Nor does this take into account frequent generous stock dividends.

List Shows Diversity

A diversified list of companies operating in various fields are included among companies showing larger dividend payments. Payments by Anaconda Copper Company show the largest increase with $42,753,253 disbursed in 1929, compared with $14,419,034 in 1928, a gain of $28,334,219.

United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel show the next largest increases, while the oil industry is represented by Standard Oil of New York. The utilities are represented by Public Service of New Jersey and Consolidated Gas, while railroad increases were made by Pennsylvania, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio.

The following table indicates common stocks of leading industrial companies whose cash dividend payments in 1929 were in excess of $2,000,000:

	1929	1928
General Motors	$155,000,000	$165,360,007
Am. Telephone	116,000,000	103,821,440
U S Steel	63,096,801	49,813,645
Du Pont	60,163,216	49,655,669
Stand Oil of N J	46,738,063	36,583,117
Kennecott	43,936,333	32,909,565
Pennsylvania	43,529,731	38,171,623
General Electric	43,268,504	42,285,656
Anaconda	42,753,253	14,419,034
Stand Oil of Ind	40,040,133	32,416,528
Stand Oil of Calif	32,500,000	37,782,294
Consolidated Gas	34,867,361	23,978,135
Stand Oil of N Y	28,050,000	27,580,290
Texas Corp	28,500,000	24,306,712
Eastman Kodak	26,000,000	16,452,300
Woolworth	23,400,000	19,500,000
United Gas Imp	21,000,000	19,788,907
Union Carbide	20,606,859	16,235,208
Sears, Roebuck	19,924,901	10,525,911
Shell Union Oil	18,300,000	14,000,000
Standard Brands	18,000,000	15,750,000
Public Serv of N J	17,985,160	11,163,425
National Biscuit	17,933,097	14,888,532
*Packard Motors	17,234,244	12,442,912
**Nash	16,380,000	16,380,000
Bethlehem Steel	15,600,000	1,800,000
Balt & Ohio	14,762,394	12,911,270
General Foods	14,000,000	10,100,903
Pullman, Inc	13,500,000	13,471,018
Sinclair	12,275,130	....
Procter & Gamble	11,500,000	10,935,819
Gillette	10,500,000	10,000,000
United Fruit	10,369,429	13,749,762
Westinghouse Elec	10,356,000	9,156,239
Corn Products	10,220,000	8,855,000
Tex Gulf Sulphur	10,160,000	10,160,000
Chrysler	10,100,000	10,705,312
American Can	9,884,392	8,040,494
Montgomery Ward	9,861,163	5,673,212
S S Kresge	8,828,686	5,885,632
New Haven	7,463,100	4,713,537
Commwealth Power	7,402,743	4,971,903
Nat Dairy Prod	7,214,766	4,603,456
Ingersoll Rand	7,250,000	5,999,661
Coca-Cola Co	7,000,000	5,750,000
Cerro de Pasco	6,456,341	5,052,789
Air Reduction	3,221,667	2,050,398
Granby Cons	3,150,000	1,344,515
U S Ind Alcohol	2,441,000	1,380,000

*Year ended Aug. 31.
**Year ended Nov. 30.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CORP.

General Gas & Electric Corporation tentative report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net after dividends of $1,579,558, compared with $1,376,357 for 1928. This increase of 14 per cent was effected despite the fact that gross of $8,800,452 was substantially under 1928 due to sale the past year of certain subsidiaries, proceeds from which were invested in securities. Deductions for interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interests were $2,673,242, compared with $6,477,870 in 1928, leaving $6,127,210, compared with $3,791,150. Dividends were $4,547,652, compared with $2,414,793 in 1928.

FOX FILM REFINANCING

NEW YORK (AP)—The recapitalization plan for the Fox Film Corporation, involving the issuance of $65,000,000 of new securities, proposed at the Federal Court receivership hearing Tuesday afternoon by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for William Fox, was opposed by Lawrence Berenson, attorney for petitioning stockholders on the ground that it would be too costly to stockholders. The case will again come up Thursday afternoon, at which time Federal Judge Coleman stated, definite steps will be taken.

AMERICAN WRINGER CO.

American Wringer Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net earnings of $164,371, equal to $5.17 a share on the 29,802 common shares outstanding. Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1929, were $434,306 and current liabilities $25,438. During the year 1929, strengthening of financial position was accomplished by retirement of all remaining outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

CONSTRUCTION TREND

NEW YORK—New building contracts let in the metropolitan area of New York in the week ended Feb. 7 totalled $10,078,100, says F. W. Dodge Corporation, a gain of $847,500 over the preceding week and comparing with $13,380,100 a year before. New work reported in contemplation was $77,737,200, a gain of $48,739,900 over the preceding week.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Freight loadings in Canada in the week ended Feb. 1 totalled 58,628 cars, an increase of 316 over the preceding week, but a decrease of 2258 from the corresponding week in 1929. Since the beginning of the year 268,813 cars have been loaded, a decline of 12,891 from the corresponding period in the preceding year.

CAMPBELL, WYANT & CANNON

CHICAGO—Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Company net in 1929 was about $1,277,000, equivalent to slightly more than $3.65 a share on 348,000 shares no-par common, says M. H. Rent, a director. In 1928 net was $1,574,309, equivalent to $4.99 a share on 315,000 shares.

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD CO.

Heywood-Wakefield Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net loss after depreciation, inventory markdowns, unabsorbed burden arising from subnormal operations, etc., of $251,247. This compares with net loss a year ago of $355,983.

FEDERATED CAPITAL CORP.

The Federated Capital Corporation, beginning Feb. 28, will increase the cash dividend to an annual rate of 30 cents a share (20 cents quarterly). The stock dividend of 4 per cent annually (1 per cent quarterly) will be paid at the same time.

WOULD PLEDGE STOCK AGAINST OBLIGATIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Permission to pledge 177,900 shares of Lehigh Valley Railroad stock as collateral against loan obligations, was sought from the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Wabash Railroad. The Wabash company, which has in excess of $17,000,000 invested in Lehigh Valley stock, expressly disclaimed any intent to sell the securities.

"This company, having purchased the said common stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the purpose of protecting itself in the eastern trunk line situation," the Wabash application said, "it is proposed to hold such stock for such purpose and has no intention of selling."

The Lehigh Valley holdings were formerly in possession of the Pennsylvania company but were transferred to the Wabash two years ago.

QUIET PERIOD FOR WOOLENS

Scottish Trade Working on Short Time—Drabs and Grays More Popular

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWICK, Scotland—The Scottish woolen trade is in a quiet period. Few of the manufacturers are busy. The majority of them could do with much more work, and a number of workers are on short time.

Very few orders for next spring season have now to be made, and it will be a little time yet before a start can be made on the orders that have been placed for the winter season of 1930-31, so that the hiatus of between-seasons will be longer than usual.

Confirmations have been coming in better of late but not to the extent that was anticipated nor in the volume of the last few seasons, although a number of manufacturers who make the better-class goods in botany worsteds and cheviots report that they are fairly well satisfied with the results.

More orders are expected before long, as merchants' shelves were not replenished to any extent in 1929.

There is now a preference for double-yarn cloth, except for light-weight makes, with styles much quieter than they were last season. Drabs and grays are more in evidence and are taking the place of the gaudier colors. The cloths, however, are still being well tinted by a judicious use of silk and other threads, but of a less showy nature. Worsteds are more wanted than cheviots.

A good deal of the business continues to be done with the United States, Canada and the Continent, especially mid-Europe.

In the hosiery and underwear trade there is not a great deal doing at the present time. Orders for the spring season have not been up to the average, but here also merchants' stocks are low, so that there is a prospect of trade improving as the season advances.

There is a good demand in most markets for fancy goods, including all kinds of knitted woolen fabrics for outdoor wear. A fair amount of business in this line is being done with the United States and South America.

HIDE BUSINESS FAIR, WITH PRICES EASIER

A fair amount of business developed last week in the hide market, following a cut of one cent in branded hides. Sales aggregated 90,000, with an unknown number taken by two packers having tanning accounts.

Prices were easy, natives being booked out at 15c, light native cows at 12½c and heavy native cows at 12c. Smaller packers sold some branded cows and steers at 11c. Sellers were able to get 17½c for South American hides.

City calfskins 10-15's sold at 17c and 8-10's at 18½c. Packer January native kip sold at 18½c, northern overweights at 16½c and Southerns at 15½c. Branded kip quoted at 14c. Chicago sales follow:

	Cur Price cents	Yr Ago cents
4000 Dec-Jan native steers	15	15
7500 Jan-Feb hvy Tex strs	14½	14½
2500 Jan-Feb lgt Tex strs	13½	14
26500 Jan-Feb Colorado strs	14	14
13000 Jan-Feb buttbrd strs	14½	14½
7000 Jan-Feb lgt StP nat cows	15	14
32500 Jan-Feb branded cows	12½	13½

DIVIDENDS

United Fruit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 3. A year ago an extra dividend of 1-20th of a share of common was declared, while in 1928 an extra cash dividend of $1.50 a share was declared.

Interstate Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Dennison Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividends of $2 a share on the debenture stock and $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 19. Annual dividend of 8 per cent on both the management and employee stock was also declared, payable March 4 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Motor Wheel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb 20, placing stock on a $3 annual basis.

U. S. Dairy Products declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the Class A common, $2 on the second preferred, and $1.75 on the first preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

New Haven Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 7.

Oglivie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb 20.

WALKER & CO. EARNINGS

Walker & Co., licensee of Claude Neon Lights, Inc., for Michigan and Ohio, in its first report since its consolidation with Bellows Claude Neon Company, shows total sales of the combined companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, of $3,767,218. Gross income after cost of sales was $1,667,797, with net income after all charges and taxes, of $507,625. After allowance for $156,250 dividend requirements on 62,500 shares of class A stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1929, which is preferred over the class B up to $2.50 a share, this left $351,375 available for the 137,500 shares of class B outstanding at this date, or at the rate of $2.55 a share.

TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.

The pamphlet report of Tampa Electric Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net after all charges, including interest, depreciation and taxes, of $1,462,273, equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.63 a share on 524,561 common shares. This compares with 1928 net, after similar charges, of $1,422,558, or $2.68 a share on 504,218 common shares. Earned surplus after common stock dividends as of Dec. 31, 1929, was $2,451,287, compared with $2,657,111 a year ago.

CONSOLIDATED LEAD & ZINC

Consolidated Lead & Zinc Company 1929 net equals $1.09 a share on 250 000 combined no-par class A and B shares, compared with 34 cents on 200,000 combined shares in 1928.

HAYES BODY CORPORATION

Hayes Body Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $245,045 after charges and federal taxes, compared with net profit of $884,529 in 1928.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852

Exchange Offer to Holders of Securities

In accordance with the policy of the Associated System for centralized finance, holders of the securities listed below have the opportunity of turning them in toward the purchase of $8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates.

The effort of the Associated management is to establish a limited number of outstanding security issues that will be of major importance. To the investor, such an issue provides greater security, wider marketability and larger opportunity for enhancement of the principal invested.

STOCKS

Name of Stock	Outstanding with Public (Shares)	Turn-in Price for Allotment Certificates (per Share)
American Utilities Co., Pfd.	2,142	100
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. Original Series Pfd.	43,413	55
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. $7 Pfd.	65,373	104
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. $6.50 Pfd.	99,500	104
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. $6 Pfd.	85,576	101
Binghamton Lt., Ht. and Pr. Co. $6 Pfd.	12,843	100
Broad River Power Company 7% Pfd.	21,465	100
Clarion River Pr. Co., Participating Pref.	10,515	10
Dedham & Hyde Park Elec. Lt. Co. Com.	1,069	50
Eastern Utilities Investing Corp. $7 Pref.	9,786	105
Empire Gas and Elec. Co. 6% Pfd.	6,433	100
Empire Gas and Elec. Co. 7% Pfd.	9,553	100
Empire Gas and Elec. Co. 7½% Pfd.	1,332	100
Erie Lighting Company Preference	873	35
Florida Public Service Company 7% Pfd.	6,200	100
Florida Public Service Company Com.	23,024	10
General Gas & Electric Corp. $6 Pfd.	17,309	125
General Gas & Electric Corp. $7 Pfd.	23,416	110
Lockport Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 6% Pfd.	824	100
Lockport Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 7% Pfd.	3,619	105
Manila El. Co. (now Assn. Util.'s Inv.) Com.	4,969	50
Metropolitan Edison Company Com.	11,240	225
Metropolitan Edison Company $7 Pfd.	7,185	100
Metropolitan Edison Company $6 Pfd.	123,161	100
The Mohawk Valley Company Com.	591	50
New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Co. Com.	35,797	100
New Jersey Power and Light Co. $6 Pfd.	16,552	100
New York Central Elec. Corp. 7% Pfd.	35,108	100
Northern Pennsylvania Power Co. $7 Pfd.	3,465	100
Northern Pennsylvania Power Co. $6 Pfd.	3,162	100
Rochester Cent. Power Corp. Com.	18,759	40
Rochester Cent. Power Corp. 6% Pfd.	87,309	90
Rochester Gas and Elec. Corp. 6% Pfd.	162,510	100
Rochester Gas and Elec. Corp. 7% Pfd.	31,256	100
West Boston Gas Co. Com.	1,470	50
Total	958,745	

BONDS

Name of Bond	Amount	Turn-in Price for Allotment Certificates
American Utilities Co. 6s, due 1946	$ 4,758,000	95
American Utilities Co. 6½s, due 1941	2,078,000	90
A. G. & E. Co. 6½% Conv. B and C	1,601,800	104
Auburn Gas Co. 5s, due 1950	255,000	100
W. S. Barstow & Co. 6s, due 1942	2,732,000	102½
Binghamton L., H. & Pr. Co. 6s, due 1946	7,141,000	101
Bolivar, Richburg Elec. Corp. 6s, due 1937	31,000	100
Broad River Power Co. 5s, due 1954	4,654,700	100
Broad River Power Co. 6½s, due 1934	1,224,700	103
Chasm Power Co. 5s, due 1955	51,000	100
Citizens L., H. & Pr. Co. 5s, due 1934	1,185,000	100
Columbia Gas Light Co. 7s, due 1930	278,200	100
Columbia Rwy., G. & El. Co. 5s due 1936	1,687,300	100
Dansville Gas & Electric Co. 5s, due 1938	25,500	100
Dedham & Hyde Park 6s, due 1938	100,000	102

BONDS—(Continued)

Name of Bond	Amount	Turn-in Price for Allotment Certificates
Delaware Gas Light Co. 5s, due 1939	$143,000	100
Depew & Lanc. L., P. & C. Co. 5s, due 1954	472,500	101
Du Bois Elec. & Trac. Co. 5s, due 1932	150,000	100
Elmira Wat., Lt. and R.R. Co. 5s, 1956	4,797,000	101
Empire Coke and G. & E. Co. 5s, due 1941	2,632,000	100
Empire Gas and Electric Co. 5s, due 1952	1,821,500	102½
Erie Lighting Company 5s, due 1947	3,317,000	102
Florida Public Service Co. 6s, due 1935	4,575,200	100
Florida Public Service Co. 6½s, due 1949	1,522,900	100
Florida Public Service Co. 7s, due 1934	536,200	100
Genesee Valley Power Corp. 6s, due serially	173,900	100
Granville Elec. & Gas Co. 5s, due 1933	31,500	100
Hornell Electric Co. 5s, due 1943	45,200	100
Indiana Gas Utilities Company 5s, due 1946	767,000	101
Jefferson Electric Company 5s, due 1933	138,000	100
Lake Ontario Power Corp. 5½s, due 1957	388,500	100
Lake Shore Gas Company 5½s, due 1950	627,000	100
Lexington Water Power Co. 5s, due 1942	9,501,400	95
Lexington Water Power Co. 5½s, due 1953	3,622,700	97
Lockport Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 5½s, due 1954	1,199,000	105
Lock Haven Gas & Coke Co. 6s, due 1944	50,050	100
Long Island Water Corp. 5½s, due 1955	2,122,000	101
Manila Electric Company 5s, due 1946	61,000	100
Manila Electric R.R. & L. Corp. 5s, due 1953	1,135,000	100
Manila Suburban Rwys. Co. 5s, due 1946	57,000	100
Metropolitan Edison Co. 4½s, due 1968	22,591,000	95
Metropolitan Edison Co. 6s, due 1953	7,557,400	101
Municipal Gas and Elec. Co. 4½s, due 1942	1,385,000	95
New Bedford G. & Edison Lt. Co. 5s, 1933	762,000	100
New Bedford G. & Edison Lt. Co. 5s, 1938	3,317,000	101
New Jersey Pr. and Light Co. 5s, due 1956	5,972,400	101
New York Central El. Corp. 5½s, due 1950	3,240,500	102
N. Y. State G. & El. Corp. 5½s, due 1962	3,781,000	103
N. Y. State G. & El. Corp. 6s, due 1952	395,500	105
Northern Pennsylvania Pr. Co. 5s, due 1956	1,907,300	100
Parr Shoals Power Co. 5s, due 1952	2,355,000	98
Penn Public Service Corp. 5s, due 1954	2,663,500	101
Penn Public Service Corp. 6s, due 1947	5,014,500	105
Plattsburgh Gas & Elec. Co. 5s, due 1939	232,000	100
Richmond Light & R.R. 4s, due 1952	1,102,000	87
Ridgefield Electric Co. 5s, due 1932	26,000	100
Rochester G. & E. 4½s, Ser. "D", due 1977	5,997,500	100
Rochester G. & E. 5½s, Ser. "C", due 1948	3,971,000	103
Rochester G. & E. 7s, Ser. "B", due 1946	6,887,000	105
Rochester Ry. and Lt. Co. 5s, due 1954	10,809,500	101
Sayre Elec. Co. 5s, due 1947	390,500	100
Seneca Power Corporation 6s, due 1946	398,500	101
Silver Creek Electric Co. 5s, due 1956	61,600	100
Spring Brook Wat. Co. (N. Y.) 5s, due 1936	105,000	100
Tracy Development Corp. 6s, due 1944	231,000	102
Union Gas & Electric Co. 5s, due 1935	484,000	100
Warren Light & Power Co. 5s, due 1931	107,000	100
Wayland Light & Power Co. 5s, due 1959	59,400	100
York Haven Water & Power Co. 5s, due 1951	1,292,000	101
Total	$163,463,550	

Holders of the above stocks and bonds, as an alternative, are given the opportunity of turning in their stocks and bonds at the values stated above, plus accrued interest, in exchange for either

(a) $6 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series B, of General Gas & Electric Corporation, at $100 per share and accrued dividends, or
(b) 6% Registered Convertible Debentures of Associated Gas and Electric Company at their principal amount and accrued interest.

Full description of the securities which you may receive in exchange for those listed above will be sent you upon request or may be obtained from your security dealer.

Necessary "Rights" must be furnished or purchased by depositors when any of the securities in the above lists are turned in for $8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates. "Rights" where stocks are surrendered will be sold to depositors at a discount of 25% below the closing price on the New York Produce Exchange or exchange where principally traded on the day preceding the deposit or mailing of the stocks. For the bonds such discount will be 10%. For the Railway bonds no discount. "Rights" may also be purchased from security dealers, or banks at regular prices

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
INCORPORATED
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

February 11, 1930.

Atch., Top. and S. Fe. Rwy.
Can. Pac. Rwy. Company
Illinois Cent. R. R. Co.
Louis. & Nash. Rwy. Co.
N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
Penna. R. R. Company
Southern Pacific Company
Union Pacific R. R. Co.
Royal Dutch Company (New York Shares)
Stand. Oil Co. of Calif.
Stand. Oil Co. (New Jersey)
Stand. Oil Co. of N. Y.
Texas Corporation
Am. Rad. & Std. San. Corp.
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J.
General Electric Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.
National Biscuit Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
United Fruit Co.
U. S. Steel Corp.
Westingh'se El. & Mfg. Co.
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.
Consolid'd Gas Co. of N. Y.
Western Union Tel. Co.

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Full information on request

EWING & CO.
26 Broadway, New York City
Telephone: DIGby 7170

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC GAINS

The preliminary earnings statement of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929 shows net income of $32,161,139, an increase of 45,005,555 or 16 per cent over the corresponding period in 1928, equivalent to earnings of $3.11 a share on 8,477,224 common shares outstanding.

Net for the last three months of 1929 was $10,101,054, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding period in 1928.

Gross earnings for the year 1929 reached the high record of $115,

Fashions and Dressmaking

Modes for the Younger Generation

By HÉLÈNE VOLKA

WHEN delicate fabrics, softest of pastel colorings, and exquisite needlecraft combine to produce French children's party frocks, the results are irresistibly appealing. A long-standing tradition in the French couture is that these modes shall uphold the supremacy of the leading Parisian designers precisely as do the designs for the mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts. And it must also be stated that some of the most attractive methods obtaining today in the finishing of the French dressmaker's adult dresses have made their first appearance as outstanding features of the children's dress craft.

Lanvin, ever mistress of the art of relating color charm and texture, has this year surpassed herself in her presentation of youthful modes ranging from 7 to 12 years. Her chosen fabrics are crêpe-de-chine, flat crêpe, fine net, chiffon and georgette of various weights.

Color choice with this great artist is this year freer than ever before. She has utilized to an uncommon degree the range of blues from baby-blue, pale violet-blue, aquamarine and forget-me-not, to cornflower and light navy. Her pinks range from palest coral and clamber-rose to geranium and begonia, all slightly grayed down, as are those of the adult range.

Greens introduce a peculiarly misty tone of nile and move thence to those of willow and almond cast. Yellows are soft. They run from cowslip to butter color and develop, also, that very important group of nasturtium or capucine shades which are influencing the grown-up wardrobe.

Occasionally there is a departure from these traditionally lovely color gradations in favor of a livelier blue or green, or a deep pink that turns to true coral-red; and there is, as always, a command of the technique of contrasting colors, arresting, yet ever within the bounds of that taste and judgment which appear to have characterized French children's clothes since they began to be featured by the great houses of international repute.

Charming Color Contrasts

Hydrangea-blue and azalea-pink have for generations had the sanction of designers as a French tradition. This year these beguiling shades being subject to international revival in the mature wardrobe, it is most natural that their quaintest impression should reappear in children's clothes. In one instance, a yoke dress for a little 7-year-old was in azalea-pink net, with waved bandings of the hydrangea-blue appearing at the bottom of the skirt. Another development of the same little model revealed the body of the dress executed in pink chiffon with bias bands of blue taffeta shot with rose.

Overlapping tucks return in group formations on many little dresses from the best designers of both London and Paris. Rows of soft inch-wide grosgrain ribbon, perhaps a quarter of an inch apart, are also revived for both yoke and bodice frocks, used from four to eight rows in depth. When so used, the ribbons reappear in the handling of tiny puff sleeves. As a rosette with ends dropping to the hemline, both grosgrain and velvet ribbons in matched and in contrast effects, appear on chiffon, georgette and net frocks, posed at the left shoulder or left-side waistline.

Certain fine cottons introduce a clever series of color contrasts for the sunshine resorts of the Riviera which give new characteristics to the wardrobes of tiny tots. A dotted swiss of palest yellow ground showed its dots in green. A jacket of yellow piqué was bound in green, and a green beret and little green shoes worn with yellow socks, lifted the ensemble decidedly above the usual. Such a costume offers many other themes for development by the woman with taste, who sews with that careful precision so demanded of the wardrobe in miniature.

A raspberry-rose jacket of fine linen was faced with jonquil-yellow and the pocket tops were tied with lacings of the yellow fabric. The dress itself was of the yellow, in handkerchief linen, and laced down both front and back with rose lacings. With this was worn a poke of fine yellow straw with a crown band of the deep rose shade. Socks were of the yellow with fine lines of rose at the tops. The tiny shoes were likewise of yellow in the two-strap model, with buttons of the rose color.

Basque Dresses

Most charming are the new little basque dresses. Although this model is revived each season in every country, this year it attracts marked attention in the hands of French, English and American designers of note. In the use of taffeta, gros de londres, of the finest of ribbed silks, the basque dress assumes great distinction. In the less expensive shantungs it is also well worked out. But in cottons it knows no limitations of any kind whatever and is found, like the yoke dress, to be decidedly well handled in pastel piqué, fine madras, tweedy textures, the silky broadcloths, embroidered voile, marquisette and swiss. Indeed, the range of materials now commanding interest in children's clothes is as widely varied, colorful and as interestingly styled as the débutante could ask.

Of the trimming details of the season's dress-up frocks none surpasses in interest the revival of narrow lace edgings of sturdy quality such as baby Irish, the substantial makes of Val and Cluny. For net dresses and organdies that will find their way to the cleansers, rather than the tub, there are new flat ruchings which are first pleated and stitched across a line at the middle, not the top. Footing also is much used.

This type of trimming is sent over by Lanvin on sprigged muslins and organdies for the deb and sub-deb. For these she adjusts charming fichu-collars or collar-line draperies, which also carry the flat ruching edge with great effectiveness. The narrow ribbon belt is also pleated and stitched flat at each edge and caught at the center-back by a bow of many loops and long ends.

For wear with these pictorial styles large hats are offered, which also carry the pleated ribbon crown-banding with a small flat bow laid on the brim.

Sports Modes

Many and varied are the attractive youthful materials chosen specifically for practical use. Sports clothes suitable for the sweet girl graduate frequently find their counterpart in play togs for little ones. From France and England come the pastel tweed ensembles, basket weaves, plaids, stripes and checks in sturdy homespuns and knitted fabrics; and a great array of the plain navy developments, but which occasionally relate navy serge with white piqué, and small metal ball buttons in rows, and a dashing red patent leather belt to top off smartly the complete design.

However, the little navy sailor jacket which closes with metal buttons, worn with a box-pleat skirt and blouse of white duck or piqué, finds itself within the choice of some of the leading makers of clothes for the youthful smart set. The English determination to prevent the child from becoming "clothes conscious," is strongly reflected in American family life of distinction. And for such as these the wardrobe for summer expands but slightly beyond the essentials required for a well-organized vacation period of alternating play and work.

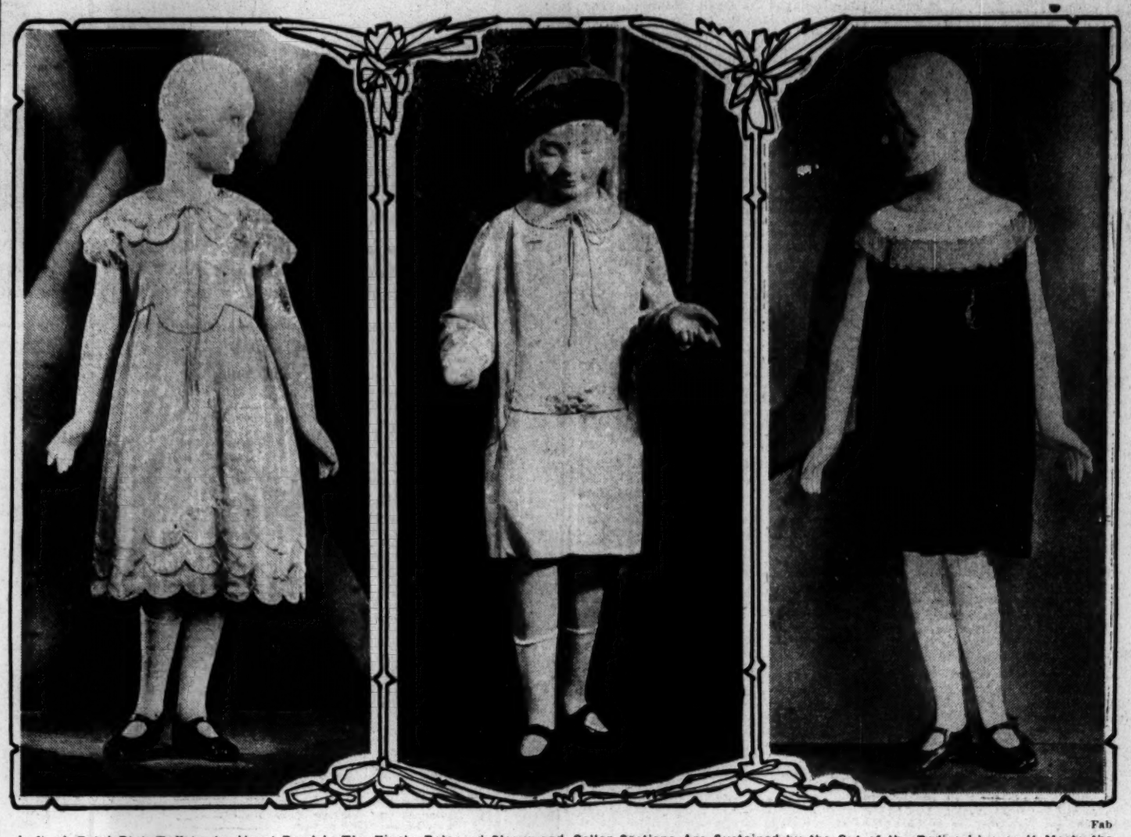
To this practical program the knicker suits, the divided skirt of tweed, serge or drill worn with the middy, and similarly well-planned outfits, bring all that is demanded by family heads, governesses or camp directors, the latter depending almost entirely upon their accredited camp outfits to cover the duration of the camp stay and its activities.

The Vogue of Cottons

Now that cottons have attained to more than practical recommendations, it is well to observe that fine cotton crêpe comes into the picture with a high degree of favor in its behalf, as jacket ensembles have brought it considerably above its former standing and made it a superior dress material of desirable colors that tub and press out with excellent results. And such ensembles are now submitted in sizes from 8 years to 16 with everything in their favor from a critical standpoint. Gingham is another material which in jacket suits is approved by smart shops for the youthful clientele.

Calico prints, in the smart colorings of the silk prints, are also introduced as jacket ensembles which employ a plain-tone lining for the jacket and careful trimmings for the little dress. Frequently the hat utilizes a brown band of the plain and print in relation.

For the very small child, of from 4 to 6 years, a rising interest is felt in the creation of yoke dresses of marquisette, voile and batiste, in both plain and printed versions. Embroidered dots and blocks on white relieve the plain pastel colorings, and fine Val or baby Irish edgings add the sole touch of elaboration permitted on models of apparent fragility, yet of strong durability in the long run.



Fab

Left—A Petal-Pink Taffeta, by Henri Bendel. The Finely-Balanced Sleeve and Collar Sections Are Sustained by the Cut of the Bodice Line as It Meets the Skirt Section. Tie Ends Are of the Corded Taffeta. The Length Is Worthy of Special Consideration. Center—A Town-Wear Frock of Pale Green Crepe-de-Chine, by Bendel. A Line Is Introduced From the Shoulder Which Descends to the Half-Moon Pocket. From This Line Emerges a Matching Fabric Belt Across the Front, Closed by Two Buttons of the Fabric. Both the Pocket Line and the Quaint Collar Are Piped in Deeper Green, and There Are String Ties. Right—Black Satin of Very Soft Quality Is the Surprising Fabric Chosen by Lanvin for This Delightful Frock. The Scalloped Yoke Is Developed, With Equal Originality, in Royal-Blue and White. Imported by Bendel.

Keystone © Sport and General

BACK TO OLDEN DAYS

A Beautiful Light Tulle Dress of the Victorian Period. It Is Carried Out in White Silk Tulle and Fine Lace, the Waist Being Defined by Gold Tissue Bands. The Bodice Is Becoming and Falls Softly Off the Shoulders. Shown by Ninette, London.

Wearing a Duette

Something new in the line of costume jewelry is called a "duette ring" because of its reversible top. This novel ring is so skillfully constructed that by touching a delicate spring, the large stone revolves in its setting and snaps into place, upside down, thus revealing an entirely different surface. In this way one has a jade ring to complete a costume jewelry ensemble in green or a lapis lazuli ring for a blue ensemble. Carnelian, onyx and many of the simulated precious stones are well adapted to this new use, which calls for a flat, plain surface, rather than ornamental cutting.

The mounting of these unique rings is generally marcasite-studded sterling silver, and the double-faced top is shown in several different combinations of color, the idea being to have the stone, when reversed, give the appearance of an entirely different ring. These rings are also suitable for hat ornaments holding a scarf of fabric or pliable straw. The top only is in evidence when so used and this can be reversed without changing the position of the ring.

Evening Gowns and Jackets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE line of the evening silhouette is definitely princess in form, with long flowing panels. These are all long in sections. Gowns of such fabric as fishnet and tulle vary more than those in other materials. With them are often seen quaint litttle jackets of velvet, like the one in the sketch, made of white velvet and fur; this is worn with a dress of white tulle embroidered in diamanté.

A becoming way of softening the line of a gown at the back is the cape-like motif hanging from a low neck line. This style lends itself especially well to chiffon. With other chiffon frocks a jacket of chiffon is worn. A pretty model seen in red chiffon and red lace had a short coat of chiffon edged with gray fur. A green velvet gown had a skirt composed of many panels of which the top ones were of velvet while those underneath were of chiffon in a variety of lengths. Some lace dresses are most attractive in a café-au-lait tint with a plain velvet coat either in self-tone or in some vivid shade.

Dress of White Tulle Embroidered in White Diamanté, Over Which Is Worn a Quaint Jacket of White Velvet and Fur.

Materials and Silk Fabrics

The uniformity of the mode is varied somewhat by the nature of the material employed in making up gowns. Some of the most popular are fishnet, tulle and chiffon. Moiré satin and velvet are also favorites. In the latter there are many varieties, such as embossed velvet, lamé ninon, and velvet and tinsel and brocade velvet.

Tinsel and brocade velvet is best suited for evening wraps as the patterns and coloring, in most instances, are bold. Lamé ninon and velvet make a graceful gown and an attractive color scheme is autumn tints, red and gold. Moiré satin fashions a characteristic gown and a useful frock for a busy person as it stands up to a good deal of hard wear, and also lends itself well to the present style, being delightfullly supple in texture.

Evening Jackets

Little jackets, still much in fashion, are rather less formal in style than previously, as the one in our illustration shows. There is a tendency away from the cardigan type to something rather more fanciful and more in keeping with the bouffant skirt. Plain rather than patterned materials are in the newest style, inserted with lace or embroidered with beads.

A popular color at the moment is green, but in an uncommon shade rather hard to describe. It is perhaps best portrayed as a distinctly blue willow. In satin and velvet it is particularly charming, but in chiffon the effect is a trifle cold for evening wear. There is some vogue for other odd shades, such as prune.

Bows on New Hats and Elsewhere

BOWS and more bows! Designers continue to make them the point of interest on many of the newest French models. Austerband, Patou and other eminent designers are expressing in ribbon the vogue for more detail. On some of the lovely Grecian gowns, a sudden twist of ribbon or a soft fold across the bodice is increasingly used.

On hats, and especially those frivolous, summerlike hats which are fashions for the southern wardrobe, perky bows and soft bows are deftly placed, and large, drooping bows adorn the Gainsborough shapes, with the result that effects of utmost femininity are achieved.

But bows are not the only innovation that the new model hats display by any means. They have a subtle difference of silhouette, and those indefinite "somethings" which always clearly individualize the most recent modes are sharply emphasized.

To begin with, straw is the popular choice and accordingly straw is evident in many varieties. Straws from Italy, China, Japan and Switzerland are all so different that among them may be selected those which are fine enough to be worn with the daintiest of afternoon costumes or others so rough that they immediately suggest an accompanying outfit of tweed or a similar sturdy material.

The hats designed to be worn with formal afternoon costumes express the picturesque effects which can be achieved by bows. A typical afternoon hat, for example, is fashioned of a very fine weave of bangkok in natural color. The brim is wide and inclines in a softer, wider sweep on the right side. Through a slit in the brim a large bow of velvet ribbon in rich blue is drawn—a truly royal hat, one beautiful enough to be worn with a filmy, picturesque frock in the princess mode.

Other hats are still more frankly Gainsborough in type and correspondiugly lovely. Some of them are fashioned of horsehair, and then, of course, the trimming of a huge bow of rich velvet is appropriate. Other picturesque hats are made of sunshine straw, also transparent, and are frequently trimmed by a large bow of satin or velvet on the inside of the brim, thereby making a charming frame for the face.

Sport Footwear

Not only do bathing shoes of the new mode display higher heels but sport shoes as well. Advance styles show that the sport shoes which will be worn this summer have become less sturdy and more feminine. In color combinations white with either beige or brown is considered smart. Shantung in the natural shade is used to fashion many striking models, the tips being trimmed with beige, bright green, or brown.

Straw sandals and pumps, popular types of sport footwear in previous seasons, are supplanted by basket weaves of kid or calf in two or more colors.

Cotton Novelties Popular

STURDY cotton overalls! Mannish gabardine trousers! Adorable cotton net dance frocks! The gay little corners that large department stores set aside for the display of light summer clothes for those who go South have rack after rack of such fascinating and diverse novelties.

One of the cotton outfits for morning wear seems to be designed especially for the woman who likes to have her entire outfit match, no matter how simple it is. The wide-brimmed hat, the envelope purse, and the two-piece tuck-in frock are made of a cotton material called peasant cloth. And, indeed, so gayly splashed with color is it that it looks as though it might have been made from the billowy skirts of a rustic beauty.

Peasant cloth is just as cleverly used for beach coats and other beach accessories worn where the vivid colors show to the best advantage against the white sand. Quite the smartest beach coats, however, are made of peasant material in a large block pattern that is so woven as to resemble hand-spun cloth. They are cut, as a rule, in a loose, mannish pattern, and reach nearly to the knees. The kimono sleeves and patch pockets blocked in darker colors than those of the material, add more points of chic. With this coat the smart woman wears a wide-brimmed sun hat of natural straw with a band of ribbon about the crown which matches the predominating color of the coat. Her suit is a two-piece outfit—composed of a top fashioned of white jersey and, newest of all new things, pleated trunks of vivid piqué.

Another variation of the beach costume is the overall skirt to be worn over a bathing suit. The overall skirt, also, is made of picturesque peasant squares bordered in colorful patterns. Suspenders of the same material complete the debonair garment, which may be rapidly made, together with the matching bandana worn snugly about the head, by the woman who likes to sew.

After one has seen the mannish white gabardine trousers in which the young sportswoman sails her boat or indulges in other sports, nothing else seems appropriate for such occupations. With them the sportswoman wears a gayly-striped Antioch shirt of lisle.

Other cotton suits resemble the two-piece knitted sweater suit. They have the crisp tuck-in blouse, the straight sweater, and pleated skirt.

The new cottons in display this year are even lovely enough for dance frocks. In fact, some of the daintiest afternoon and simple evening frocks are fashioned of a sheer net material printed in flower patterns. The soft sheerness of this material makes it particularly well adapted to the feminine frocks of many ruffles and capelets of the summer mode.

Elastic in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT A time when elastic in its newest and daintiest forms has become an integral part of feminine apparel, it is difficult to realize that it had a common origin with the crude "bottle-rubber" of a century ago, flexible only when exposed to heat. Yet both might never have been heard of but for the late eighteenth-century artists, whose demand for "elastic-gum" for rubbing out pencil marks, led to the first importation of rubber into England.

When 110 years ago Thomas Hancock took out his patent "for an improvement in the application of a certain material to various articles of dress and other articles, that the same may be more elastic," little could he have dreamed to what an extent his invention would revolutionize every phase of modern civilization from locomotion and the arts to clothing.

Developments in elastic have been extremely rapid since the war. Prior to 1914 elastic was silk or cotton, wide or narrow. Today there is an elastic for every occasion, and cotton has been almost entirely superseded by artificial silk. Pure silk, though less in general demand because of price, retains its supremacy.

The old hat elastic has practically disappeared. In its place has arisen the heavy braid or knicker elastic, very much akin in appearance, but made of stouter rubber and covered with a fabric that will withstand boiling. Loom elastic, used mainly in the garter trade, is, in its inch size, the recognized type for the skirt top. One of the latest productions is a narrow garter-sized elastic of special softness and stretching capacity, woven specially to replace pajama cords.

Cord elastics are becoming increasingly popular. In their smallest sizes they are used for bead threading. A thick cord is now made for use in underwear. It is admirably adapted to this, running through the hem easily and immune from the twisting that often occurs when a flat elastic is washed.

The garter vogue of the moment is a reversible elastic in two colors, so rucked as to get a good grip of the stocking. Another device to secure the stocking firmly without encouraging it to ladder is a garter woven with loops round the edge to which a suspender may be attached.

In wide elastic for corselets and brassieres the tendency is toward simpler webs, and more beautiful shades and designs. By degrees frilled edges are giving place to the plain border.

Many have been the uses of rubber since the days when the Spaniards first used it, but never before has it been seen in such variety and beauty as that expressed in the 1930 elastics which play an important rôle in woman's dress.

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RALSTON
WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

What's Right With America? Patience of New Yorkers Amid Rush of Things

(Continued from Page 1)

pedestrians released as by a spring at the crossroads!

And then along Riverside Drive, with its fine view of the Hudson River, Columbia University, and the magnificent monument to General Grant! It used to be said that the only way of looking at London was from the top of a bus, and the same remark may properly be applied to New York.

Yet, for my part, expensive as it is and slow as it may be, I enjoy the experience of riding in a taxicab from the Battery to 196th Street; for, from one's seat behind the driver, one gets a remarkable effect of the deep canyons at the bottom of which one is moving. The buildings, 30 or 40 stories high, shut one in on either side, and appear to stretch to infinity. It is awe-inspiring thus to proceed through Madison Avenue, or to go, by way of Lexington Avenue, where the traffic is less congested, to the World office.

How appointments are ever kept punctually in New York I am at a loss to imagine. The time consumed in transit cannot be estimated in advance. I was invited to luncheon in a club situated among the low numbers of Broadway, and as I was living almost at the corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, I allowed myself a quarter of an hour. It took me an hour and a quarter to reach my destination! I regret to say that by a similar miscalculation I was three-quarters of an hour late for dinner at a house on Riverside Drive.

Keeping Appointments Difficult

On the other hand, the way being uncommonly clear, and the overhead roads proving particularly commodious, I turned up at least 20 minutes too soon to tea in Park Avenue. How is it possible to regulate one's day in such a city? I wonder if anybody does? I wonder how many calls a business man reckons on making in the mornings or afternoons? They cannot be many. I found that the maximum was three, and that two were really sufficiently difficult.

Business men do not seem to mind. They have the telephone, which they use more freely than the telephone is used anywhere in Europe. It is true that delicate transactions cannot be completed by telephone, however efficient the service may be. But it is probably enough to see two or three persons a day. At any rate, everybody in New York resigns himself to the limitations of material possibilities, and fumes and frets at delay far less than the business man of London and Paris.

For that matter, it is not necessary to have a long experience of New York to realize that the legend of business hustle has no real foundations. New York struck me as an especially leisurely city. It was not easy for me to adjust myself to the slower tempo of movement. To an interviewer I facetiously remarked that I was taking a rest cure in New York after a busy time in Europe; and although the boutade need not be taken too literally, there is in it an element of truth.

No Evidence of Pressure

If, in Europe, I am obliged to make visits to discuss affairs, I endeavor to say what I have to say as quickly as possible. I am afraid of intruding, of taking up precious time unnecessarily. But in New York, whenever I had occasion to see a business man, he made me welcome, he talked of things in general, he encouraged me to express my opinion on totally irrelevant matters, he prevented me from hurrying away, he made me feel that if I wished it—and even if I did not wish it—his whole day was at my disposal. He would propose that we should eat together, or offer to drive me back to my hotel. That he was working under pressure was an idea which was entirely dispelled.

Leisure is a virtue that New York has not found. When one comes to think of it, it is an indispensable virtue in New York. The elevators ascend and descend with lightning rapidity. There are expresses which do not stop before the twentieth floor. But one may have to wait for what appears to be an unconscionable time before the elevator doors swing open to admit the impatient European. And when one is at last on the sidewalk it is no use fidgeting and fuming. One must travel on foot, or in a vehicle, methodically, block by block.

Having spent a considerable portion of my days in Paris cabs, I naturally expected the New York cabs to dart in and out amid the traffic, to take every risk in order to arrive a few minutes earlier than was strictly legitimate, to ignore regulations and to adopt a hundred expedients to steal an advantage over other cabs. I naturally expected that the driver, caught and brought to a standstill, would wave his arms and express discontent in a loud voice—volubly and vociferously.

Taxi Drivers Are Philosophical

Nothing of this sort happened. The driver in New York is a philosopher who has accommodated himself to circumstances which no amount of worrying can alter. He takes things as they are. He respects the signals, automatic or human. He respects his fellows. He is willing to sit quietly on his seat, without anxiety, without perturbation, and he utters no protest.

All being well, he will earn his $6 a day, and he is not constantly brooding over the dollars he has lost by being held up in the tangle of traffic. I think that perhaps the philosophy of the taxi-driver has permeated all New Yorkers, and I have even found myself, after a few days, resigning myself to what was apparently inevitable.

I was only tempted to change this opinion once—on the day that I took the subway, and was rushed down corridors, and hustled unmercifully in a mad jam. I had been told that this was the only way of keeping an appointment. Perhaps it was—but at what cost of wasted energy and discomfort! It happened that the person I was hastening to see was another interviewer, who, while I mopped my perspiring brow, asked me, in that unexpected way American interviewers have, what I thought about money.

"I am, on the whole, indifferent to money," I replied, "but I want enough to enable me to take a taxicab instead of the subway."

Unhappily the interviewer was not content to record my epigram. She unkindly described me as a gentleman who "continually wipes his face with a red handkerchief." Never did I realize so keenly the falsity of generalization! But I do not doubt that my red handkerchief was employed that afternoon to some purpose after my experience of the subway.

Think of the anomaly. In other cities the buildings are a few stories high, and they contain, even in the most crowded residential or business centers, only a few score persons. Let us say, if you like, that they contain a few hundred persons. Now a New York building, towering to the skies, must, as a minimum, contain several thousand persons. The number may, for aught I know, sometimes run up to more than a score of thousand persons.

Yet the streets are, for the most part, just as wide in Paris and London as in New York. What then must happen when the inhabitants of each township that is called a building in New York, are let loose, at about the same hour, into the streets? Precisely what you imagine must happen, does happen. There is an extraordinary congestion. Architects must begin to think in terms of streets as well as in terms of buildings. That, too, will come. In the meantime New York learns that it must not hustle as Paris and London hustle; and that it must cultivate the virtue of patience.

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ALABAMA

Huntsville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

MASSACHUSETTS

Gloucester: Church Edifice, 16 Middle Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Northampton (Society of Smith College): High School Hall, 290 Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

NEW JERSEY

Ridgewood: The Ridgewood Play House, Wilsey Square, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 16.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, Southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 22.

Ithaca (Society of Cornell University): Barnes Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

St. Albans: Square Club Hall, Locust Avenue and Riverton Street (Baisley Boulevard), 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Syracuse: New-Empire Theater, 12:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

White Plains: Women's Republican Club, Court Street and Martine Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville: Asheville Club for Women, Charlotte Street and Sunset Parkway, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

VIRGINIA

Richmond: John Marshall High School Auditorium, Eighth and Marshall Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Joseph Vesco, New York, N. Y.
John B. Geisen, San Francisco, Calif.

Florida to Devote Week to Citizenship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—In response to a proclamation of Gov. Doyle E. Carlton naming the week Feb. 16-22 "Citizenship Week" in Florida, the Florida Bar Association, of which R. F. Maguire of this city is president, has announced a citizenship campaign to be conducted by committees of the bar association.

In its efforts to promote a "keener appreciation of the privileges and opportunities of citizenship" the committees will place a speaker before every public school and citizenship club in the State during "Citizenship Week."

The bar association has particularly enlisted the aid of all ministers in emphasizing the duties and obligations of American citizenship in their sermons of Feb. 16.

GOVERNORS ON PILGRIMAGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Governors of all the states comprising territory which once was Virginia will be invited to attend the annual pilgrimage to Cape Henry, sponsored by the Tidewater Assembly of Virginia Women. The pilgrimage will be made on April 26, according to tentative plans.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

CHESTER—Select apartments with or without board; five minutes from station L. M. S. MRS. RICH, 33 Hoole Road.

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SOUTHPORT—TALBOT HOTEL Central Heating. Gas Fires. Garage near. Telephone 300011

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GLASGOW—Lady wants working-housekeeper town flat; permanent if suited. "Housekeeper," c/o MISS GIBB, 71 West Nile Street.

HALIFAX, YORKS — Wanted, experienced cook-general; house-maid kept; three children; Christian Scientist preferred; good wages. Apply MRS. SWINDELL, 36 Charlesworth Terrace, Pellon, Halifax.

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(Continued)

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"For persons of exclusive and discriminating taste"

ELECTRIC LIGHTING
HEATING and COOKING
Wireless. Batteries Charged
W. C. Martin & Co., Ltd., Contractors
12 West Campbell St., C. 2

T. LINTON
101 West Nile Street
LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning and Renovating
Telephone: Douglas 4642

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED — MEN

SAN FRANCISCO — Wanted, registered barber to run shop, about March 1; Christian Scientist preferred. Box S-358, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXCEPTIONAL business opportunity for refined woman seeking permanent position with splendid income; initiative, vision and real effort bring advancement; dignified plan of placing RUG TRAILS in homes on commission basis. Send full qualifications to SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Inc., 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

LOS ANGELES—Experienced selling representative wishes eastern or local lines; excellent references. Address C-19, care The Christian Science Monitor, 911 Van Nuys Building.

POST VACANT

SWITZERLAND—Lady as private secretary; must be able to write German, French & English well from dictation; shorthand & typewriting required; Christian Scientist preferred; send references & state terms. Box M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES—Ideal apartment house site, cor., 57x146½, near Pico on Toberman, $15,000. SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Apartment house site, 7-room house, lot 50x150, 4th St. near Washington; $10,000, terms. By OWNER, 922 10th St.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Moving to Cleveland, must sell our beautiful new colonial brick house of 9 rooms, lot 100x270 on hillside; bus to New York and Newark passes door; 4th room on 1st floor suitable for office or nursery; 5th room on 2nd floor opens as sleeping porch; 2 bathrooms on 2nd floor; always warm; washroom on 1st floor; beautiful trees; school 2 blocks; $20,500. 255 Gregory Ave. Orange 1303-J.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Dept. S., Springfield, Mass.

TO LET — FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

WANTED

BARBER shop location wanted, 2, 3 or 4 chairs. Write Box S-359, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—7-room furnished apartment near Mass. Station on Marlborough St.; very exclusive and finely furnished. Call MRS. REYNOLDS evenings, Back Bay 7255, for information.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—992 MEMORIAL DRIVE Apartment to sublet furnished to desirable person, 4 rooms, bath, enclosed porch; beautiful view. Telephone University 0120.

AVIATOR

LIMITED commercial pilot wishes flying position with reliable concern; experienced cross-country; excellent references; good bearing; willing to go anywhere any time; graduate Curtiss Flying School, Long Island. KLAMROTH, Rhinelander 4259, 22 E. 72nd, N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES" Home in country near Boston for limited number of children with seeming mental and physical handicaps; competent person in charge with special experience in training children temporarily unable to fit into their home surroundings. B-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE PROFITS in GINGER ALE

FOR SALE in Granville County, N. C.—Property which includes valuable spring of mineral water and building suitable as a bottling plant; could be used for making ginger ale. Write to Box X-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8490 Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street Competent colored help on short notice. MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress Telephone Market 4115

FOR SALE

WILL SELL my equity of about $3000 in convenient and beautifully located property near Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline, Mass.; immediate action necessary. K-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

QUEEN ANNE (1776) Fireside Wing Chair, Crewel Tapestry, Authentic Reproduction of Original, Philadelphia Art Museum; reasonable. MRS. FRED J. FREY, 122 Leslie Ave., Merchantville, N. J.

UPRIGHT Pianola, excellent condition, for sale, reasonable, or will exchange for electric radio. MRS. DOLLY SCHULTE, 304 Woodlawn Terrace, Collingswood, N. J. Phone 804-J.

HELP WANTED

ADVERTISING
PART OR FULL TIME

CAN you sell space, write copy and make layouts, create sales letters and correspondence, dress windows and do lettering? State experience on any or all of the above, time available. Would you work on commission if efforts are accepted? H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

POSITIONS available for ladies domestically inclined demonstrating household articles in department stores in New York City and Brooklyn; experience not necessary. Reply Box W-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TYPIST for part-time work; knowledge of shorthand desirable, but not essential; give education, other details. X-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Capable, experienced woman for general housework; one who will appreciate good home and wages and expects to be permanent; family 2 adults, MRS. W. S. BOURLIER, 131 Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Ave.—Elderly ladies or others given experienced care in cheerful rest home, desirable suburban location, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. New Jersey State License.

OFFICE FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio for sale. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 39th.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time, very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE HOUSE LOTS

On finished streets, on high ground overlooking all; 100x120 feet area, at 20-25-30-35c per square foot; partial payment terms; buy now and own a profitable investment; will double in value in about 2 years. Phone Hubbard 6660 (Boston). MR. STONE will give full information.

CAPE COD—HARWICHPORT, MASS. FOR SALE—Nine-room house, furnished, barn and 2-car garage. MRS. F. W. DOANE, 18 Westview Ter., West Newton, Mass.

CLINTON, CONN.—House, 22 acres, suitable tea room, gasoline station; lots 600 ft. frontage; Highway 106. RUDD, Holmes St., Boonton, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—New single house, 6 rooms and bath, heated garage; restricted neighborhood. OWNER, West Newton (Mass.) 1538.

Home Finding Service
Apartments rented. Insurance
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Avenue EAST ORANGE, N. J.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For sale, very reasonable, 7-room house, fireplace; lot 65x137; convenient to schools and trolley. SAMUEL TAFT, 36 Evergreen Ave.

Local Classified

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ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 538 West 112, 7-E—Light, outside, living-bedroom; 1-2 adults; highly recommended; quiet American home.

WANTED—An elderly woman to board in a pleasantly located home. MISS CAROLYN SELLEW, 866 Elm St., West Haven, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Room and board wanted for two men in private home. FRED DARLEY, 4617 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Room for professional woman, adjoining dressing room with hot and cold water; between Exeter and Dartmouth Sts. Tel. Copley 5078-M.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1053 Beacon St., corner Carlton — Beautifully furnished outside room; oil heat; refined atmosphere; reasonable. Regent 1958.

NEW YORK CITY, 410 West End Ave. —Large furnished room with kitchen privileges, elevator; good transportation; $10. BLAKE.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 97th Street—Furnished room with adjoining bath, $7; near Christian Science church.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive (114th St.)—Roommate for gentleman, ideal surroundings; Christian Scientist preferred. Cathedral 9079. MARTIN.

NEW YORK CITY, 2612 Broadway-99th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Cosy small room; private family; gentleman; $7.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 113th, Apt. 12-A—Large corner sunny rooms, bath between; small room, private bath.

NEW YORK CITY, 288 West 70th (Apt. 3) —Front room, alcove, piano; private apartment; immaculate; suitable 2. Endicott 3872.

N. Y. C., 25 West 49th—Charming room, business girl, one flight up; references. JANE CALE, Volunteer 1484.

NEW YORK CITY, 57 West 9th St.—Large sunny front room in private house, running water; gentleman preferred.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Large sunny bed-sitting room, 2 blocks Bryn Mawr Park Putnam R. R. Station; $8; Christian Scientist preferred (lady). Tel. Nepperhan 4488.

SALESMEN WANTED

YOU can earn a large yearly income selling Howard $22.50 clothes direct to wearer. All pure virgin wool worsteds that many professional and business men testify to be worth $40.00 and more compared to former clothes they wore. Howard sells under a strictly guaranteed complete satisfaction or money-back business policy which builds you a permanent repeat business in your city. Write MR. GRIFFIN, Howard Clothes, 160 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED clothing cutter, men's and boys', bath robes, fancy vests and specialties. WM. COHN, 327 Milford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COMPANION-Housekeeper, refined, cheerful, adaptable, desires position; Christian Scientist preferred. Box S-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper or companion in small family, adults preferred; available now. Box B-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES and office manager with knowledge of stenography; large acquaintance among leather and jewelry buyers. Apt. 10-D, 165 West 91st St., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Capable of taking complete charge of office. Apartment 10-D, 165 West 91st Street, New York City.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT desires position of trust, expert stenographer, general experience. Address M. C. B., 36 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Two very large beautifully furnished rooms, kitchen, bath; private house. 324 West 101st St., New York City.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO. Humboldt 4703
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERER—Furniture reupholstered at house or shop; perfect fitting slip covers, mattresses remade; first-class work guaranteed. R. W. FAUST, 94 Brainerd Road, Allston. Telephone Aspinwall 3172 (Mass.).

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Most Everybody in Atlantic City Shops at
SCHWARTZ BROS
1619 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER HARDWARE
and House Furnishings
Paint, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Chinaware, Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition.
Sporting Goods.
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

AUDUBON

PARKER GOWNS
55 KINGS HIGHWAY
Audubon 1062-W Audubon, N. J.
Afternoon Gowns, Ensembles, Sports Dresses, Golfer Jersey Frocks, Costume Jewelry, Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery.
"It costs no more to be well dressed and how much happier one feels."

CAMDEN

CECILIA BAILIE
Corsetiere and Ladies' Outfitter
Newest lines in corsets, corselets and brassieres Distinctive silk underwear.
Plaza Club Hotel 5th and Cooper Sts.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN
(Continued)

The Store That Serves You Best By Serving You Most
BAKER-FLICK CO.
South Jersey's Great Department Store
MARKET ST. NEAR THIRD
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD

Ace Cleaners and Dyers
Incorporated
Colgswd 2506
Only Cleaning Plant in Collingswood
Branch Store, Oaklyn, New Jersey
Ritz Cleaners and Dyers, Colgswd 59

CRANFORD

H. A. KJELDSEN
Painter and Decorator
Residence and Office
260 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Emerson 0320-9246
Office
32 North Ave., E., Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 1022-W

ELIZABETH

WIDTHS IN STOCK "AAAA TO E"
THE PRESERVER SHOP
HILGENDORFF'S
1166-68 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
103 Church St., New Brunswick, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

Weaver Dry Goods Co.
47 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Telephone 1011
Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel
General Dry Goods

Frocks for Southern Wear
With and without sleeves
Silk, Linen, Cotton
Blue Moon Silk Stockings
EDITH KERR
Thirteen Dean Street Tel. Englewood 4048

HADDON HEIGHTS

KOBAN KEEPERS
Paper of a Thousand Uses for Kitchen and Refrigerator
Mrs. Mae H. Ashton, Agent
407 Fourth Ave., Haddon Heights, N. J.
Phone Haddon Hts. 1547
See manufacturer's advertisement on Household Page every Friday.

MAE H. ASHTON
407 Fourth Ave., Haddon Hts. Phone 1547
Standard Olive Oil Soap,
No Moth Pure Crystals
and ZINGO
Cleanser for household purposes

HOBOKEN

Mrs. Amy E. Hoffman
704 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
GOOD-FIT GARMENTS
We build a foundation garment for every figure that will fit and satisfy.
Phone Hoboken 4054

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City—Seaside Hotel News Stand; Geo. Miller, Boardwalk National Bank; Jos. Damiano, 827 Boardwalk; Haddon Hall News Stand, South North Carolina Ave.
Atlantic Highlands—Jacob Lemberg's News Stand, 79 First Ave.
Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mitchell, 46 Washington St.
Boonton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—B. Block, 575 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Subloff, 101 Dalton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kabacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Union News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pazen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington; M. A. Greenhalgh, 389 Kearny Ave.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 179½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gusman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudensey, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; I. Shavelson, 31 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.; J. Silverstein's News Stand, 8 South St.
Mt. Tabor—C. S. Mount's News Stand, D. L. & W. Ry. Station.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn. Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark; M. Gatz's News Stand, 693 Springfield Ave.
New Brunswick—Bill's News Stand, 334½ George St.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Mostwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Passaic—Lane's News Stand, 221 Main Ave.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 13 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Princeton—Applegate's, 102 Nassau St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.
Rutherford—Breslau's News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
South Orange—Geo. Zelaney, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowitz, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wolff & Samer, Springfield Ave. and Maple St.
Towaco—Mrs. E. Winthrop's News Stand.
Trenton—Union News Stand, Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Peter Frascella, southeast corner State and Broad Sts.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.

PENNSYLVANIA
Alleghany—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.; M. Petroni, 1320 Federal St.
Bellevue—The Book Exchange, 467 Lincoln Ave.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—D. & O. News Co.
Chester—Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty St.
Germantown—Arthur Isle's News Stand, 21st St. and Chelten Ave.
Harrisburg — Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B. & O. Depot.
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.; O. G. Harris, Seneca St.
Philadelphia—Pidcock News Stand, 1528 Market St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Junction Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.; Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Hotel Pennsylvania News Stand, 30th and Chestnut Sts.; Mrs. Anna C. Charles' News Stand, Southeast Corner 52nd and Market Sts.; Benjamin Franklin Hotel News Stand, Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Sts.; M. Squires News Stand, Southeast Corner 17th and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Stand No. 1, Broad Street Station; Subway News Stand, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 15th Street Stations, and 69th St. Terminal.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St. and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Hotel Henry News Stand; Shapero's Store, Webster Hall; Union News Stand No. 1, Federal Street Station, North Side; Fort Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Scranton—Hotel Jermyn News Stand.
Sharon—United Stores, 156 East State St.
Stroudsburg—Penn-Stroud Hotel.
Upper Darby—Union News Stand, P. R. T. Station, 69th St.
Warren—H. H. Holeman News Co.
Wilkes-Barre—Capital News Store, 62 Public Square.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, P. R. Depot, Penn Square.
York—Floyd J. Keech, 30 North George St.

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN
(Continued)

EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
Dealer in high-grade furniture, and upholsteries, slip-covers and mattresses made over. Deliveries through Hudson, Bergen and Essex Counties.
Phone Hoboken 1129

Columbia Trust Co.
14th and Washington Street
Hoboken, N. J.
SOUND PRINCIPLES
Courteous Service
Open Your Account With Us

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 9:00 p. m Open Saturday 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

Dine at RICKHEY'S RESTAURANT
Visit Our Imported Nut and Candy Department
Also Delicatessen Department
Large Variety of Salads and Cold Cuts
304 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Web. 4783

Reynard's
Jean Reynard Confections
at Journal Square
JERSEY CITY
BIG SALE GOING ON NOW

Metropolitan Hardware Co.
722 Bergen Ave. Phone 10101 Bergen
Hardware, Tools, Paint and Oils
Complete Line of House Furnishings,
Feb. Special, Pyrex Casserole 69c
regular price $1
Universal Electrical Supplies—Cutlery

LOUIS BREY
Hardware—Paints—Oils
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
264 Central Ave. Opposite Sherman Pl.

DIAMONDS *WATCHES*
F. B. SCHROEDER
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Clock Repairing a Specialty
455 Central Ave. Tel. Webster 5442
Delivery

Estimates on electric wiring cheerfully given
LOUIS MIGDOLL
204 Monticello Avenue
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Electric Fixtures—Lamp Shades
Westinghouse Electrical Supplies
Universal Electrical Supplies

THE JERSEY REVIEW
Mortimer C. Geddis, *Proprietor*
(Established 1910)
GOOD PRINTING
168 Beacon Avenue
Bet. Central and Summit Aves. Tel. Mont. 1512

AT YOUR SERVICE
Dekimpe's Floral Shop
Member of F. T. D.
285 Central Ave. Tel. Journal Sq. 924
FLOWERS, PLANTS, FERNS, REAL OR ARTIFICIAL, TO BRIGHTEN YOUR OWN OR ANOTHER'S HOME.

Phone Bergen 559
Graydon Battery Service
Authorized Dealer for
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—
Fada Radio Sets
22 Bergen Ave. *Prest-o-Lite Batteries*

MONTCLAIR

WITTROCK'S
Home-Made Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try Our Famous Assorted Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot be Excelled
Luncheons and Dinners Served
TWO STORES
12 Church St., Montclair. Tel Montclair 3200
262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 8464

HARPER METHOD
FACIALS, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING
MARCELLING and TRIMMING
ELIZABETH JAMES
300 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Next to Telephone Bldg. Montclair 692

INSURANCE
Automobile—Personal—Household
FRED MASON JR.
Montclair 10355

Telephone Montclair 7359
ULLMANN'S FRUIT MARKET
Christian W. Ullmann, *Proprietor*
734½ VALLEY ROAD
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Phone 4011 GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. Myers, Prop.
FREE DELIVERY *LOW PRICES*
FINE QUALITY
Vegetables and Fruits
Featuring Alfred W. McCann's Recommendations

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
26 SO. PARK ST., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church St.

Handkerchiefs and Linens for Gifts
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. Clegg
428 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
62 Brick Church Plaza
East Orange, N. J.

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Gossard Line of Beauty
Featured by
THE CRANE CORSET SHOP
421 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

MORRISTOWN

Now showing a full line of
Spring Dress Goods
THE MODERN STORE
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GRACE DARLING.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English heroine, whose much-heralded rescue placed her name alongside the names of the bravest women in history. She was born at Bamborough, on the rugged coast of Northumberland, for her father kept the Longstone lighthouse on the Farne Islands. She grew up to be accustomed to the menace of winds and waves; to her it was nothing remarkable that her father and other men risked their own safety to insure the safety of travelers by sea.

In the month of September, 1838, there came a particularly wild storm amidst which the ship, Forfarshire, was engulfed. It is said that, at the outset, she was none too seaworthy, so that she became quite helpless when at grips with mountainous seas. In the end, she went on the rocks off the Farne Islands. All night long the lighthouse keeper and his family had been awake, tending the lamps and peering through the darkness. They were able to do no more just then, for the waves were threatening even the tall lighthouse on its rocky promontory. But when daylight came, the daughter was just able, by the aid of a telescope, to descry the ship in peril. At once she decided she must go to the aid of the passengers.

It was no proper task for a young girl. Naturally, the father and mother protested; but Grace was firm, protesting that if no one would go with her she would go alone. Husband, wife and daughter launched the lighthouse boat in which Grace with her father set out. It was a struggle with conditions seemingly too difficult for them in their frail boat; yet they succeeded in reaching the nine survivors and in bringing them to shore. All of which might not have happened without the faith and courage of one young girl. Quickly England came to know of it, and other countries, too. The Humane Society awarded the father and daughter a gold medal, the Treasury offered them a grant, and the admiration of the public took the form of many grateful tributes.

A Quotation for Today

LET prayer be the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening.—M. HENRY

Odds and Ends

Pyrrhic Victory

The term "Pyrrhic victory," meaning a victory that is little better than a defeat, had its origin in a battle in which Pyrrhus, King of Ephesus, defeated the Romans, but with such a heavy loss of troops that he exclaimed, "Another such victory and we are lost."

Literate Suffrage

The Legislature of Porto Rico has extended the vote to all literate women on the island, this measure being effective for the elections of 1932.

Rumanian Project

A total expenditure of $100,000,000 will be required to carry out the housing project planned by the Rumanian Government for its officials and civil service workers.

Orchestras

Founded in 1813, the London Philharmonic Society was England's first association of orchestral players; the New York Philharmonic, the oldest permanent orchestral association in the United States, gave its first concert in 1842.

Sarci History

A pictorial history of the Sarci Indians of Alberta, Canada, written on the underside of a giant buffalo skin, has been presented to the Municipal Museum at Rochester, N. Y., by a member of that tribe.

Girard College

At Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., founded by Stephen Girard for orphans, boys may enter at six and remain until graduation, with all their needs provided for.

The Children's Corner

Something More Than Paper and Paste

AT THE table in the dining room of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American Elm) Boston Common, Mr. Scroggins, sat and screwed his lips together. He wrinkled his eyes. He hunched closely over something on the table.

Quite plainly he was doing some important work.

What was it?

Let us look more closely.

Spread out on the table in quick succession were—a pot of paste, a pair of big scissors, another pair of scissors but smaller and with one blade broken off, a strip of red paper, strips of white paper, a ruler, several pencils, an inkpot, several pens, in fact three, and a collection of other odds and ends.

Although technically Mr. Scroggins was sitting on a chair, actually he was on the table. His arms were spread out on the table top. His head was in the midst of all the things named a few words ago and half of his body was among those things present on the table. One foot was on the chair seat.

Ah, yes, what was Mr. Scroggins doing?

Let us look still closer:

He took a strip of red paper and cut it into a shape. Then he looked at what he had done, licked the end of one finger and hummed a tune under his breath. He picked up a pencil, made some marks on the red paper, picked up a piece of white paper, cut it into shapes, several shapes. Then he took the paste pot, took off the cover and peered into it as though it were a well. Then he thrust in a little brush, got some paste on the tip, put the tip against the red paper, stuck on some of the white paper pieces, winding up by

Mr. Scroggins Went Up to Her and Kissed Her on the Cheek.

writing something on the white paper and smiling as though it all were a very good joke.

Whatever it was he was doing, he was enjoying himself.

Finally, having covered his hands with paste and ink and become so mixed in with the things on the table that it was hard to see how he could become unmixed, he picked up the result of his work.

He held it gently in his hand and put his hand behind his back. He tiptoed into the sitting room. Mrs. Scroggins was sitting there. He went up to her and kissed her on the cheek.

"What's up now?" she said.

"My dear!" said Scroggins, bowed so low he nearly bumped his forehead on the floor and handed her what he had been working on in the dining room.

"A Valentine!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Right," said her husband.

"Oh, you dear," she said, "did you make it out of paper and paste yourself?"

"Not just paper and paste," said Scroggins bowing again. "I also mixed in some things that are in here," and he placed his hand gallantly over his heart.

In Lighter Vein

The Dance That Failed

Recently at a fashionable ball a young woman who had been sitting out several dances was delighted to see one of the handsomest men in the room approaching.

He halted before her. He bowed. "May I have this?" he asked.

Smiling, she arose.

"Ah, thank you," said the man, and picked up a Spanish shawl upon which she had been sitting, and departed.—*Tit-Bits.*

Assuring Success

The squad of recruits had been taken out to the rifle range for their first try at marksmanship. They knelt at 250 yards and fired. Not a hit. They were moved up to 200 yards. Not a hit. They tried it at 100. Not a hit.

"Tenshun!" the sergeant bawled. "Fix bayonets! Charge! It's your only chance."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Passing Show

"My husband is a man who calls a spade a spade."

"So was mine until he bought a house with a garden."

The Clue

"What makes you think that customer was a woman disguised as a man?" asked the haberdasher.

"Because he—or she—insisted on trying on every hat in stock before buying one," replied the clerk.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*

Teacher Interfered

"Well, Eric, how did you like your first day at school?"

"It was rather good, but there was a man in front of the class and he kept spoiling the fun."—*Faun* (Vienna).

Late Sleepers

"We are going to bed and the people in New Zealand are just getting up."

"Lazy folks!"—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

The One That Got Away

Tom (to Bill, who is fishing): "Caught anything?"

Bill: "Well, I hooked a salmon tin, but I think the salmon got away."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Saving His Feet

"Why did that old gentleman jump out of your way as you passed?"

"Oh, he used to be my dancing master."—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Aha!

Hubby: "Didn't you see Mrs. Gabby wave her hand at you?"

Wife: "No, I only noticed her finger wave."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Excavators Make a Find

"That ain't no Roman vawse."

"Well, it's got Roman figures on it."

"So 'as my watch."—*Humorist.*

Brevities

London Humorist: A car, which had been left unattended in a market town in Yorkshire, ran downhill and finally mounted the sidewalk. It is thought that it had spotted a pedestrian and from force of habit began to chase him.

Judge: Talk about preparedness! Chicago has appointed a committee of prominent experts to solve the problem of the traffic jam that may be caused by the large crowds that may attend the World's Fair that may be held in 1933.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Switzerland is one country which takes the movies seriously. A film of alpine adventure was banned merely because the shots were made in Alaska.

Kansas City Star: Fashion forecast for next summer is long skirts, dotted swiss dresses and wide-brimme! straw hats; and what an effeminate-looking bunch the girls will be!

San Francisco Chronicle: That artist who says there is no attraction in a straight line surely didn't include dotted ones.

Arkansas Gazette: Popular magazine proposes to run fairy stories serially. Once upon a time once a month.

Precious Stones Puzzle

R	U	G	P	R	A	S
E	I	O	O	T	B	U
T	N	L	D	S	Y	R
E	Y	R	A	G	E	H
R	X	T	E	M	T	C
I	O	P	B	Z	N	I
H	P	S	A	J	A	C

Start at Any Letter, Moving in Any Direction, and Spell the Names of 15 Precious Stones Mentioned in the Bible.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcome Home

Hobart, Tasmania

AT THE Hutchins School here, one of the oldest boys' schools in Australia, there is a very active Boy Scout group, consisting of a troop of Scouts and a pack of "Wolf Cubs." The boys felt that it was a great honor when two of their number were chosen to be included among the Scouts who were to represent their State at the twenty-first anniversary jamboree held in England last year.

When these two boys returned, their brother Scouts discussed a suitable welcome. At first they thought they would have a big reception for them and some of their friends. Then someone suggested a Christmas party to which would be invited boys living not far from the school who did not have the same advantages and opportunities as the Scouts.

The suggestion was taken up eagerly, and all were delighted at the idea of giving pleasure to others. The Scout master communicated with the city missioner, who promised to bring along about 50 boys. The head master, who is always pleased to encourage the idea of service, gave the use of the school gymnasium and the members of the school branch of Toc H also promised help.

Accordingly, one Saturday evening the walls of the "gym" looked down on 50 guests enjoying themselves on the ladders and other gymnastic equipment, while their hosts, the Scouts and Cubs, did everything they could to add to their enjoyment. Songs, an aboriginal dance performed by the Scouts in the dim light of a camp fire to the accompaniment of a tom-tom, and the adventures of Felix the Cat and other films made the time pass quickly. And after a generous supper provided by the mothers of the Scouts and Cubs, the little guests departed, taking with them the remains of the good things which had been provided for their supper.

Everyone was thoroughly pleased with the evening, especially the two Scouts who were thus welcomed home after their travels.

Cat Gives the Alarm

MRS. M. S. of Townsend, Del., writes of a cat which, by its unusual actions in front of a hot stove drew the family's attention to a serious break in the stove pipe.

A Word a Day

Adulterate

This word means "to corrupt, to debase or make impure by the admixture of foreign matter." Various statutes, however, provide that some things shall be deemed to be "adulterated" under conditions not involving the addition of a spurious or defiling article, as in the case of adulterated milk, which implies the subtraction of a valuable or necessary ingredient, the cream.

Our word goes back to the Latin *adulterare*, the original meaning of which was "to change," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *alterare*, "to alter"—from *alter*, "other."

A-dul'-ter-ate is accented on the second syllable; sound first *a* as in *sofa*, *u* as in *up*, *e* as in *maker*, second *a* as in *late*.

"The use of slang has a tendency to adulterate language."

Selah

In response to many requests: This word occurs 74 times in the Old Testament, 71 times in the Psalms, and thrice in Habakkuk. It is of uncertain origin, but the weight of scholarly opinion inclines toward the belief that it harks back to the days when the Psalms were chanted, and Selah was inserted here and there as a liturgical direction intended to indicate the place for lifting up the voice. As such it is not read aloud as a part of the Scripture. The word is accented on the first syllable, se'-lah; *e* as in *eve*, *a* as in *ask*.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Single Letter Puzzle: B, L, J, U, I, V, P, M, Q, C, D, O.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

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Grade Yourself! What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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EDITORIALS

Prohibition and the Doubters

THIS editorial is addressed to the Doubters—that large family of Americans who question whether prohibition can succeed. It is not directed to those who are convinced either that the dry law cannot succeed or that it cannot fail, but only to those who have their doubts. For it is you, Mr. Doubter—and you, Mrs. Doubter—who very largely hold the fate of prohibition in your hands. You are constantly subjected to propaganda which declares it cannot succeed, particularly the reiterated and vociferous cry, "Prohibition cannot be enforced." Some members of your family, Mr. Doubter, have been almost persuaded merely by vehemence and repetition. Proof does not seem to be necessary; it is only necessary to make a sufficient number of you believe that the law cannot be enforced and you will block further efforts to enforce it.

But most of you have not been persuaded by the evidence so far produced. You have noticed serious difficulties in the administration of the law, but have not been misled by exaggerations of those difficulties, and have decided that prohibition may be worth while even if not completely effective. To shake you from this position it is necessary to make more difficulties. Hence the attempts to weaken enforcement by repeal of state laws supporting the national act. Hence the clamor against every effort to strengthen it. Hence the labor to make prohibition unpopular, to picture it as sour-visaged and tyrannous. Hence the attempt to blame it as the cause of all disregard for law, forgetting that some other laws—like the speed laws, for instance—are even more widely disobeyed.

Such propaganda has been unwittingly repeated by some members of your family, Mr. Doubter, but for the most part you have not been misled. Many of you would really like to see the law succeed. You have decided that intoxication is not exactly a benefit, either to the drinker or to those with whom he comes in contact, and you reason that effective reduction in the available supply of intoxicants will reduce intoxication. That attitude, Mr. Doubter, really separates you from the family known as Wets—a much smaller group who wish to see the law fail. You are often mistakenly classed as belonging to that family, however, and members of your own family are afraid prohibition will fail because they think you are not for it. Indeed, your dubious position has given comfort to the Wets at times.

But are you going to join them? They are talking now about a "political revolt" against prohibition and trying to compare their own efforts to the widespread opposition to the fugitive slave law before the Civil War and to the popular uprising against the Stamp Act which preceded the Revolution. Of course, you will hardly be taken in by such fallacies. You will not be able to believe that a selfish clamor for booze carries any of the unselfish moral fervor which distinguished the abolition movement. And you will have serious doubts whether a demand for the "sacred right to drink" bears any semblance to the zeal for self-government which caused the patriot forefathers to resist "taxation without representation." You are likely to ask yourself, Just how high is this "higher lawlessness"? For, however disinterested a minority of dissenters may be, when they become the bootlegger's partner in lawbreaking their acts must share the low repute of his.

On investigation you may find, moreover, that some supposed members of the Wet family are themselves unwilling to enlist for a "political revolt." That family has many branches. One is composed of a high type of citizen who sincerely believes that the harm done by depriving an individual of the "personal liberty" to drink intoxicants outweighs the good done by giving to others the "personal liberty" to be free from the evils wrought by intoxicants in society.

Of course, you may not be able to understand a curious distinction which certain of these Wets make between the personal liberty to use alcohol and the personal liberty to use narcotics. But you will respect their sincerity, as you will that of another branch whose members believe prohibition unwise. They contend that the way to stop drinking is to dissuade the drinkers. You may not be able to understand their theory that dissuasion and prohibition cannot supplement each other, but you will recognize their willingness to suffer for their convictions.

Another branch of the Wet family is willing to suffer for its appetite—but not too much. Its members will pay excessive prices for liquor—even while contending that it is as plentiful as ever—but few of them would go to jail as a protest because denied the right to drink. There is another branch of the family who are rather looked down upon even by the Wets who are in partnership with them. These are the bootleggers. They are ready to enlist, for improved enforcement tends to destroy their business.

You can see, Mr. Doubter, that this relatively small family, whose branches cannot even unite on a program which they could offer as superior to prohibition, is unlikely to carry through a revolt which will overthrow the law. But they may—if you and your family are beguiled—largely nullify the benefits of prohibition in some sections. That is one thing they do unite in—the chorus that tries to make you believe the law cannot win. They achieve no constructive end, for even those who declare they are against liquor and have no better policy to offer will not raise a hand to help prohibition. Their efforts, even where well meant, result merely in blocking the full benefits of the law.

They cannot win, but so long as they cause you to doubt, neither can prohibition win—completely. But if vigorously supported by all except the comparatively small family of Wets, it could succeed splendidly. You, Mr. Doubter, can give it that chance. Today you are like a general who listens to those who tell him he should surrender to a manifestly weaker army because he cannot win. Why listen longer to such defeatism? You have seen the good results of partial prohibition. It is largely up to you whether that partial success shall become complete.

No New Battleships

IT IS difficult to conceive of anything more grotesque, more incredible, than the report that, after three weeks of discussion and negotiation at London, the American delegation has nothing better to offer to the world on the subject of reduction of naval armaments than the proposition that the United States should build the most powerful battleship ever devised and constructed. It is impossible to take this suggestion seriously. That months, even years, should have been devoted by the Administration to preliminary work for this conference; to getting the necessary legislation through Congress; to selecting painstakingly delegates who were supposed to represent the indubitable desire of the American people for reduction in armaments, only in the end to have them present a proposition for building a colossal ship of a type which naval experts agree is practically obsolete, is a spectacle to move the laughter of nations.

Perhaps this is a part of the strategy of a conference. That at least is the best explanation the wiser of the correspondents put upon it. How inspired is the strategy! How admirable the tact of a proposition which will instantly serve to arouse the antagonism of the British! Agreement of Great Britain and the United States is a primary hope of those who desire some useful results to proceed from the negotiations at London. Now the American delegates offer a suggestion which shatters it. What if by way of atoning for a new battleship four obsolete ones are to be scrapped? Will that appeal to the naval experts of Great Britain? Their immediate reaction, as set forth in the cables, indicates that it does not. Will the American taxpayer be particularly elated by the statesmanlike achievement of scrapping four ships, already paid for, and building a new one in the name of disarmament at a cost of $40,000,000 more? Either as strategy or as economy, the proposition is indefensible.

Perhaps its strategic purpose was to discover whether the American people would stand for such a suggestion. There are reports, mere gossip of course, that the two senatorial members of the commission think that their position at home would be strengthened if they could come home with the achievement of having flung another great battleship in the face of the British. If that is indeed the plan, the press and the people of the United States should respond to it by prompt repudiation of the suggestion and of its authors. The President of the United States possesses to an unusual degree the confidence of the American people. They believe that he promoted this conference and selected the American representatives throughout with the single purpose of reducing naval armaments. No one will believe that this proposition, so lightly tossed out, for the construction of another $40,000,000 battleship has his approval.

The fact that the chairman of the delegation, Secretary Stimson, is not actively supporting the project justifies the suggestion that it be taken with doubt. To do otherwise would be to ascribe to the President and the Secretary of State ulterior motives back of their professed devotion to actual disarmament, which nobody who knows either would be inclined to impute to them. Only last week what was offered as a complete official statement of the American program was put forth with no mention whatsoever of this astounding suggestion for another battleship. The program as then offered was applauded on both sides of the water. If it is diplomatic strategy to dissipate the good feeling which it created by interpolating a proposition as unpopular at home as it is abroad, then a new type of diplomacy is necessary.

The incident is peculiarly unfortunate, and the more perplexing in that it is offensive particularly to the British, in friendly relations with whom rests the chief hope of real accomplishment in this conference. They know that a ship of the character suggested can only be designed for operations against them. And after all the careful work done by President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald it is unbelievable that marplots in the American commission should be permitted to break down the unity of purpose and the amity of feeling developed between the two peoples.

While it is difficult to believe that this proposition has seriously been put forth by the American delegation, the evil effect of its suggestion is already apparent. The friends of naval reduction in the United States, the friends of peace, the advocates of amicable relations with Great Britain, those who hope for a reduction in naval expenditures, and those who believe that this conference should initiate an era of co-operation and good feeling throughout the world, should lose no opportunity to protest against a suggestion so menacing and at the same time so grotesque.

Scott's Last Novel

ALMOST simultaneously with Stanley Baldwin's speech at the annual Scott dinner in Edinburgh came the news that Gen. Walter Maxwell-Scott, the present owner of Abbotsford, has sold the manuscript of "The Siege of Malta," Sir Walter's unfinished novel, to the publishing house of Sheed and Ward, London, for the highest price yet paid for a Scott manuscript.

The existence of this incomplete work has never been a secret. In numerous letters that Scott wrote from Malta, which he visited in a frigate placed at his disposal by the British Government in 1831, he asserts the extreme unlikeliness of his not being able to "make something" of the romance he found implicit in the rich monuments of the Church of St. John, and the deserted palaces and libraries of the island. The "Journal" contains several references showing that Scott lost no time before beginning his projected novel, of which he completed 150 pages during the next few months.

The question at present being asked is, will "The Siege of Malta" be published for the Scott centenary in 1932? The work is understood to deal with one of the early sieges of the island, and the actual fighting scenes are said to be as good as anything that Scott ever did. A facsimile reproduction of one of the manuscript pages in the Yorkshire Post shows Scott to have written it with his accustomed fluency, without the necessity for making alterations on second thoughts, and in his usual loosely constructed grammar.

Some sections of the English press, basing themselves largely on the hope expressed by Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law and biographer, trust that publication will not take place. Of late years the reputation of many distinguished British writers has suffered through the printing of their earlier work, which they themselves did not wish to have published. But "The Siege of Malta" does not fall into quite this category. Scott himself intended it to be published, and outside of the fact that it is an unfinished work, there seems little reason to withhold it.

Symphony Tops the Bill

THE appearance of England's leading conductor with his symphony orchestra at the top of the bill in a London vaudeville theater is the kind of Gilbertian situation that appeals pleasantly to the modern sense of variety and change. Without visible searchings of heart, Sir Henry Wood and his eighty musicians pocketed their Queen's Hall pride and entered the glittering portals of the home of the red-nosed comedian and the singer of popular ballads, to be trundled into view on the Coliseum's revolving stage and launched without ceremony into a forty-minute program.

The audience was strangely different from Sir Henry's devoted flock at Langham Place. The famous conductor himself, instead of being the only star, shared the honors with trick cyclists, tight-rope walkers, or whatever the needs of variety dictated. Yet once the baton was lifted, the orchestra imposed its own atmosphere. The program did not disgrace the best traditions of the "proms." Leading off with the Old World calm of Handel or Bach, it wound up with the heavy artillery of Wagner or Strauss. No concessions were made to the supposed inability of the masses to listen to good music for more than a ten-minute stretch. Not even a final five minutes of jazz was permitted in the interests of applause. Yet the applause came loud and long.

How can it be explained—this sudden popularity of a "highbrow" "turn" in a citadel of the "lowbrow"? Sir Henry points to the radio. He should know. His work, since the British Broadcasting Corporation became the chief supporter of his orchestra, has been intimately connected with the carefully drawn up and consistently high-class radio programs furnished to the British public. He speaks in glowing terms of the help which the radio, together with the gramophone, has given to the cause of good music, in raising the tastes and increasing the interest of the public at large.

The novel experiment of the Henry Wood orchestra and its gratifying success will not be lost on those who control the radio programs on both sides of the Atlantic. If in the course of a year or two the capably handled British radio programs have raised the Nation's musical taste so that concerts of symphony standard delight the masses, what invaluable opportunities are being missed by nations whose radio programs too often allow worthless trivialities to encroach beyond all reason upon the daily offerings? The finer the fruits of Britain's state-regulated, noncommercialized radio programs, the more insistent is the warning to other nations to look to the uses made of this extraordinarily potent instrument.

Editorial Notes

Actors in the silent pictures of a few years back often spoke of missing the applause of an audience. With the advent of talking pictures a new problem faces the producers, especially those making comedy films. "Laugh gaps," as they are termed, must be provided in order that the audience will not drown out the players' voices as they proceed with the dialogue. It is to be hoped that audiences will confine their uproar to these expertly timed laugh gaps.

The retail stores trade, in giving $2500 to establish an annual prize for the student of retail training who makes the most progress, has served notice upon employees that opportunity still exists, and that the executives are mightily interested in having their workers make the effort to succeed.

As a test for yourself or friends, the Arkansas Gazette suggests the naming of the seventeen earlier amendments to the Constitution of the United States. And most anyone might take the hint and brush up on the Constitution itself.

In Czechoslovakia they are making sugar from wood, but it can be used only as fodder for animals. In the United States they make sugar from maple trees, and a strange feature of it is that buckwheat cakes just eat it up.

More and more, international friction is becoming, like the very word "friction," a large part "fiction"; the sooner this sort of fiction is prohibited, the sooner may universal peace and harmony be expected.

Indictment of an alleged purchaser of liquor as a test case in the federal courts of Massachusetts gives point to the cogent question, "If there were no purchasers, would there be any sellers of liquor?"

Wonder how long it will be before a sports writer can "cover" a sporting event in some distant city or country via radio television?

Lincoln at Gettysburg—A Reminiscence

By WILLIAM R. RATHVON
Member of The Christian Science Board of Directors

WHEN Mr. Lincoln delivered his memorable address at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on Nov. 19, 1863, I stood within fifteen feet of the rough board platform upon which he stood and looked up into his face as he spoke. It was an occasion of note for the State of Pennsylvania, whose war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, with the co-operation of his Legislature, purchased the ground for the site of the cemetery and invited the governors of seventeen states to join in the title.

My home was then in Lancaster, about fifty miles distant from Gettysburg, where my grandparents were old-time residents. As it was known that the President would speak, my parents decided to go, and with boyish eagerness I begged to be taken along that I, too, might see and hear "Old Abe," as we youngsters affectionately called him. I pleaded the more earnestly, because at the time of the three days' battle I was kept at home, much against my will, for I could hear the cannonading, and boylike, I wanted to get close enough to see what was going on, or at least to smell gunpowder. But my youthful energies were suppressed, and I was told to go back and sit down, as it were.

* * *

However, not long afterward, on my summer vacation I was roaming over the battlefield, gouging bullets out of shattered trees, and loading myself down with various relics of the battle. I have none of these left; but I recall one of a most unusual nature that I would give much to possess now, because of its ethical significance. It was a lump of lead, the size and shape of an ordinary mushroom, being made by two musket balls coming from opposite directions, and meeting squarely with equal force in mid-air, falling to the ground harmless, united and inseparable. As one came from the ranks of the Confederates, the other from the Federals, both were sent with deadly intent, but were welded into one and so always will remain. There could be no better exemplification of how sectional hatred between North and South would, with the lapse of years, be united by brotherly love into one great nation which "shall not perish from the earth."

At the time of the dedication my importunity was rewarded, and my parents consented to my going with them to Gettysburg. We arrived several days before the event and found the little town astir over the coming of the President and the accompanying dignitaries and officials of the army and navy.

President Lincoln with his party arrived in the afternoon of November 18, and as he was to be the guest of Judge David Wills, whose residence was just around the corner from my grandfather's home, I made the most of my opportunity to be on the spot when the President should appear. During the evening a welcoming crowd gathered around the Wills home, where a band serenaded him and a group of young women sang, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," a war song of the period. As the sisters and mothers of some of my companions were among the singers, we felt privileged to join in, for every one of us knew that song, better, indeed, than we knew the doxology or the "Star-Spangled Banner." We were eager for a glimpse of the President, and finally, as if to reward our persistence, his tall form appeared in the doorway, and an expectant hush fell over the crowd. But he silently withdrew and went back to his room to prepare for the events of the following day.

* * *

Bright and early next morning I was on the street, eagerly watching every move of the military and of those who had charge of forming the procession to escort the President to the new cemetery, which was ultimately to contain more than 30,000 graves of those who fell fighting for the unity of the Nation. It was a beautiful sunshiny day, and the procession was an impressive sight even to a youngster like myself, as it wound its way along the main street of the town. A mounted military band preceded the President, who was on horseback, accompanied in carriages by three members of his Cabinet, several representatives of foreign governments, governors of states, and others of prominence. They were headed by a column of battle-stained veterans of the war, marching as men only can march who have faced a valiant foe in mortal combat, and who knew the price of victory. Compared to our trim khaki-clad boys of today, those soldiers would now be regarded as an odd-looking lot, with their blue uniforms, heavy beards, and muzzle-loading muskets; but their hearts burned with loyalty to their flag and country.

The one feature in that parade that stands out most vividly in my recollection is the unique figure of our immortal President, Abraham Lincoln. He was mounted on a horse hardly high enough for him, but the best that was then available, as saddle horses were not numerous in war-time Pennsylvania. He wore a long frock coat, the tails of which hung down, it seemed to me, almost to the ground, yet there was nothing ridiculous or quixotic in his appearance. The dignified solemnity that was characteristic of him when engaged in any serious undertaking dissociated him wholly from any suggestion of the grotesque or ludicrous.

The contrast between his somber black and the gold lace and trappings of the officers who surrounded him was typical of the difference between his duties and theirs. Mr. Lincoln's place on the official program was headed, "Dedicatory Remarks by the President of the United States."

* * *

The oration of Edward Everett, a distinguished orator, scholar and statesman of Massachusetts, which preceded the address of Mr. Lincoln, was the subject of much comment. It was a masterly effort, ornate, grandiloquent, but inexcusably long. In fact, it covered twenty-seven and one-half pages of the official report made by the State, while Mr. Lincoln's address filled but half a page. Being but a schoolboy, I was not particularly interested in what Mr. Everett said, and after the first half hour I edged my way out of the crowd to where I could wander about at will, until the prolonged applause that marked the close of his speech warned me to get back near the platform if I wanted to see and hear the President.

As might be expected, I was less interested in what the President had to say than I was by his appearance, his manner, his voice. Their homeliness, earnestness, and sincerity impressed me then, and have been with me throughout the succeeding years. As he concluded, I did my bit in the brief applause that followed, which was mild indeed compared to that which greeted Mr. Everett's oration, and at the time I wondered a little why it was so. That the President himself was depressed over the seemingly indifferent effect of his words is no doubt a fact. Mr. Everett noticed it and said to him in the presence of the president of Pennsylvania College, Dr. Baugher: "Mr. Lincoln, I spent much time and painstaking effort on my speech of an hour or more, but yours of a few minutes will live, while mine will be forgotten." If this needed any confirmation it is to be found in a letter from Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Everett, written the day following on his return to Washington, in which the President says: "In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that in your judgment the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

* * *

A widely circulated and generally believed story that the President wrote his Gettysburg address on a scrap of paper while on the train from Washington to Gettysburg does not seem credible in view of a statement of Judge Wills, at whose house Mr. Lincoln stayed while in Gettysburg. Mr. Wills in his statement says in part:

> Between 9 and 10 o'clock the President sent his servant to request me to come to his room. I went and found him with paper prepared to write, and he said that he had just seated himself to put upon paper a few thoughts for tomorrow's exercises, and had sent for me to ascertain what part he was to take in them, and what was expected of him. After a full talk on the subject I left him. . . . The next day I sat by him on the platform when he delivered his address, which has become immortal, and he read it from the same paper on which I had seen him writing it the night before. He afterward made a copy of it, of which I have a facsimile, and have had a photograph of it taken. There are but two or three changes in this copy from that as taken by the stenographers on the day it was read from the platform.
>
> (Signed) DAVID WILLS.

One's vocabulary might well be stripped of its adjectives in the endeavor to do justice to this brief speech, which, it is said, has been translated into the language of every civilized country, and which is as follows:

> **Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.**
>
> **Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.**
>
> **But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.**

The wide field of panegyrics might well be exhausted in an effort to find an adequate word of tribute to Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious. Perhaps none is more fitting than that of Phillips Brooks, who said in part:

> He showed us how to love truth and yet be charitable; how to hate wrong and all oppression, and yet not treasure one personal injury or insult. He fed all his people from the highest to the lowest, from the most privileged down to the most enslaved. Best of all, he fed us with a reverence and genuine religion. He spread before us the love and fear of God just in that shape in which we need them most, and out of his faithful service of a higher Master, who of us has not taken and eaten and grown strong? "He fed them with a faithful and true heart," yea till the last. For at the last, behold him standing with hands reached out to feed the South with mercy and the North with charity, and the whole land with peace.

Words From Lincoln

Truth is generally the best vindication against slander.
—Remark made when requested to dismiss Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world.
—First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.
—Letter to Horace Greeley, August 22, 1862.

"We trust, Sir, that God is on our side."
"It is more important to know that we are on God's side."
—Reply to deputation of southerners during Civil War.

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free,—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.
—Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln

IT HAS been said of Lincoln that he lived as he did because he was what he was. He possessed not a new attribute, not a new grace, not a new virtue; but the attributes, graces and virtues that are of God and are eternal were combined in him to such a degree that the eloquence which his career has inspired and compelled through nearly half a century has vainly essayed to grasp the weight and measure of his manhod and his mission. "Goodness and intelligence united in him," said Phillips Brooks in April, 1865, "to make the best of wisdom. The more we see of events the less we come to believe in any fate or destiny save the destiny of character." "He was one of God's elect," said Henry Watterson a generation later, "and not in any manner a creature of circumstance or accident." "He was born to save his country and to serve humanity," says one; "Providence designed from the beginning that he should rescue Freedom from the clutches of her enemies," says another. And in chorus all unite in the declaration that greater than any affection that possessed his affectionate nature, greater even than his love of country, was his love of his fellow man.

The life, the career, the name, the memory of Abraham Lincoln stand for more than can be expressed in any tribute that may be paid to him. The forces that fashioned his character, that shaped his course, that mapped out his work; the intelligence that guided him through four darkened years; the power that moved his lips and pen—these were divine, and any eulogy we may offer in his praise, any monument we may erect in his honor, any memorial we may raise in commemoration of his achievements, which does not first of all recognize in his life and career divine purpose and direction will be meaningless and hollow.

In the larger, deeper, truer sense, Abraham Lincoln is not dead. He lives today in the consciousness and in the hearts of his fellow men the world over as surely as do those things for which he stood, and we who would do reverence to him will do it best by first doing reverence to the Power which gave him the wisdom and strength and the love to perform his task, by dedicating ourselves to the holy purposes to which he pledged us at Gettysburg, and by emerging from this hallowed anniversary with a determination to face our duties and our responsibilities as he did—

> **With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.**

Christian Science Monitor Editorial—Issue of Feb. 12, 1909.
By JOHN J. FLINN.